CHOSEN OF TO-DAY

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ILLUSTRATED

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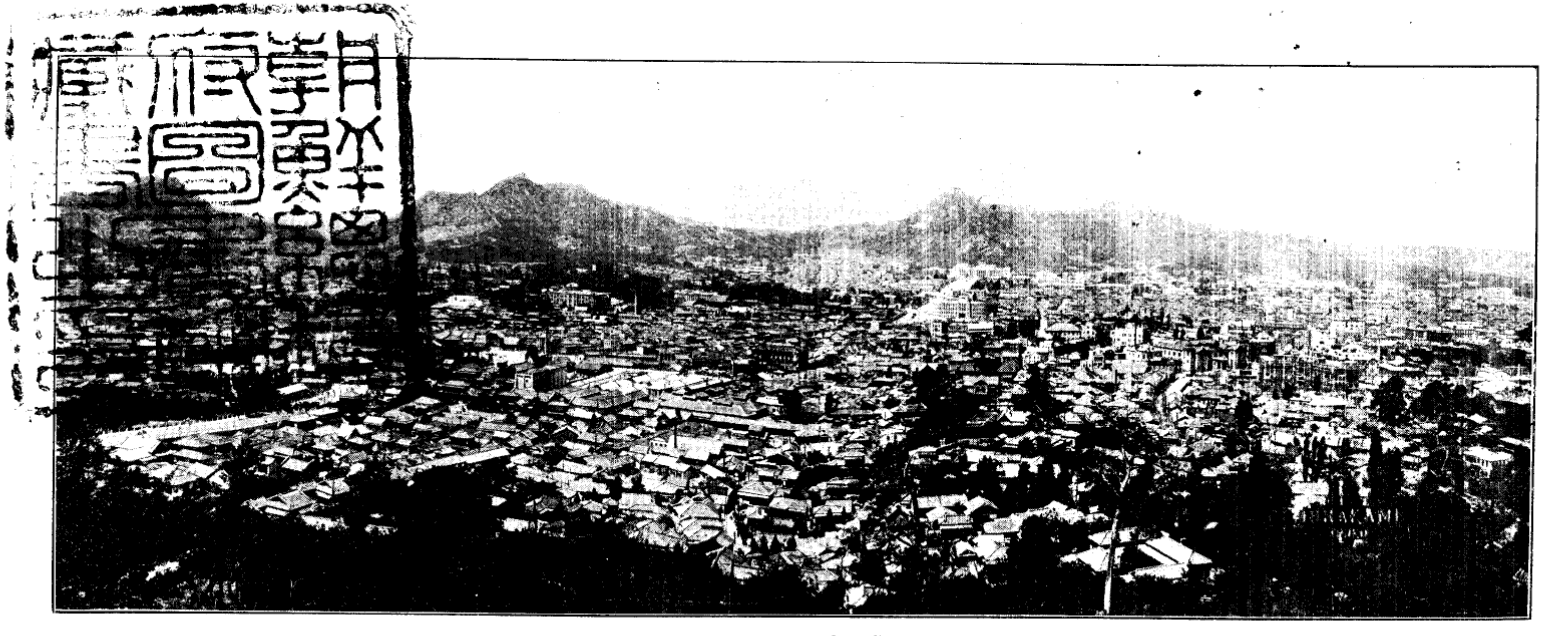


City of Keijo (Seoul)

PREFACE

Full two decades have elapsed since the union of Japan and Korea was effected in 1910. The union, indeed, proved a turning point in the national life of the Koreans as it brought in its train a new era of progress and prosperity, and now peace and hope are reigning over this "Land of Morning Calm," which was once the storm centre of the Far East. Not many years ago Chosen was still controlled by old usage and was practically out of touch with the times. Under the new regime reforms and improvements were ushered in, modern schools and hospitals were established, thousands of miles of new roads were constructed, railway lines were vastly extended. and afforestation was carried on throughout the land. Thus in quite recent years conditions in the peninsula have undergone a complete change which is manifest to even the most casual observer. The aim of this brochure is to give readers at a glance some real idea of the progress of present-day Chosen.

PHYSICAL FEATURES

Chosen (Korea) is a peninsula in north-eastern Asia extending from north to south between the Yellow Sea and the Sea of Japan. It adjoins Manchuria and Maritime Province on the north with the rivers Yalu and Tumen as boundary, while on the south it faces the west of Japan proper across the Korea Strait, and has an area of some 85,000 square miles, constituting about one-third the area of the Japanese Empire.

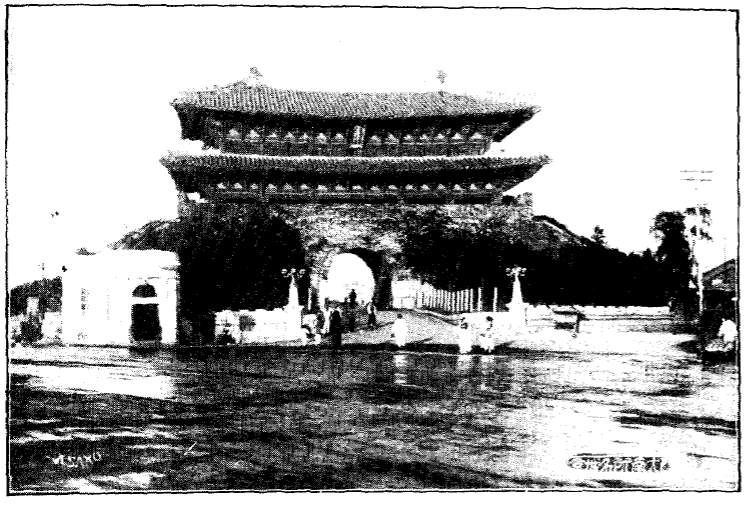
Sea-girt on three sides, Chosen has a long coast line of 5,400 miles, islands excluded. The east coast is very little indented and so devoid of good harbours, but on the south and west coasts are full of indentations and islands and contain many good harbours. The difference between high and low tide is very marked on the west coast, and in the vicinity of Jinsen, for instance, it reaches ten metres, while on the east coast near Gensan it is less than half a metre.

Chosen is mountainous. From the "White" Mountains which

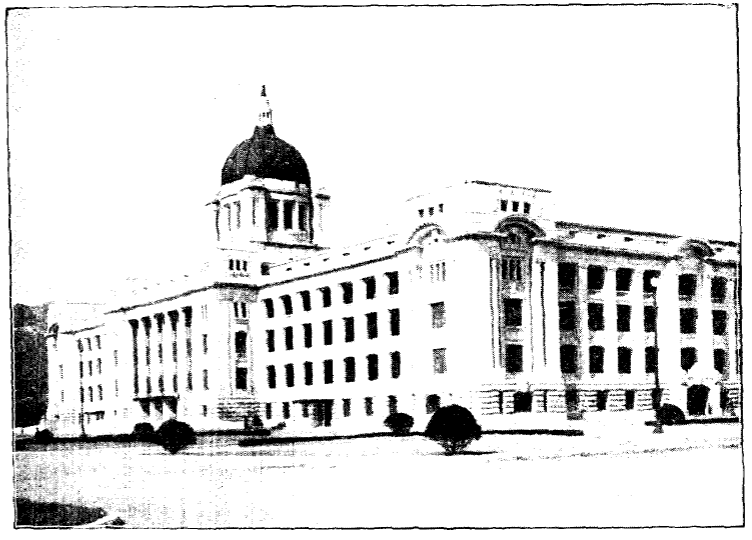
stretch along the northern border a lofty range runs southward through the country near the east coast, throwing off lateral spurs here and there. The eastern side of this mountain backbone is steep and precipitous, but the opposite side slopes more gently and often merges into wide, fertile valleys traversed by large rivers such as the Daido, Kan, Kin, and Rakuto. Dividing the country into two parts, the south and north, the former is fairly level and agricultural, but the latter is hilly and rich in timber and minerals, thus holding more industrial potentialities.

CLIMATE

The Korean climate is, in a word, continental. Cold and heat waves run to the extreme. Spring and autumn are but short though most delightful seasons. In general the climate is comparatively mild in the south but rigorous in the north. While there is no great disparity in heat throughout the country, a great difference in cold is found between the south and the north, the variation in temperature



South Gate, Keijo



Government-General Offices

between day and night being very sharp, sometimes reaching 25 degrees near the northern frontier. The severity of the cold in winter fluctuates according to atmospheric conditions, and there are frequent short spells of milder weather which are commonly described as "three cold, four warm". The coldest month is January and the hottest months are July and August. The highest degree so far registered is 35° C at Fusan in the south, 37°5′ at Keijo in the centre, and 36°7′ at Chuko-chin in the north, while the lowest is —14° at Fusan, —22°3′ at Keijo, and —41°6′ at Chuko-chin. Throughout the year sunshine prevails except in the rainy season which usually falls between June and August.

POPULATION

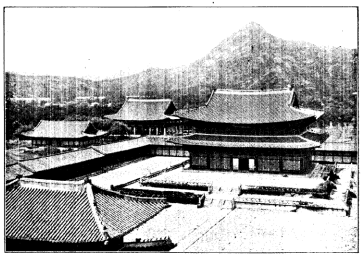
According to the latest returns available, the population of Chosen is 19,330,000 in round numbers. Included in these figures

are 488,000 (2.5 per cent. of the total) Japanese and 58,000 (0.3 per cent.) foreigners, of whom 90 per cent. are Chinese. The average density per square *ri* is calculated at 1,351 as against 2,415 in Japan proper, though it is usually far greater in the south than in the north, ranging between over 2,500 and under 500 to the squar *ri*. Of the entire population upwards of eighty per cent. are agriculturists in the broad sense. The proportion of men to women is 104 to 100, putting the total excess of males over females at nearly half a million. The average for the past ten years shows that the birth rate exceeds the death rate by 13.95 per thousand, giving a natural increase of some 250,000 a year.

Population of Provinces, End of 1929

Province	Korean	Japanese	Foreign	Total
Keiki	1,838,524	121,233	11,058	1,970,815
North Chusei	829,985	7,933	1,112	839,030
South Chusei	1,269,170	21,882	2,522	1,293,574

Keikairo Pavilion, Keijo



Kinseiden Hall, North Palace, Keijo

North Zenra	1,359,861	30,521	2,402	1,383,784
South Zenra	2,090,134	37,428	2,296	2,129,858
North Keisho	2,214,096	47,798	2,084	2,263,978
South Keisho	1,881,174	80,824	1,753	1,963,751
Kokai	1,384,524	16,136	3,525	1,404,175
South Heian	1,233,678	40,552	4,646	1,278,876
North Heian	1,395,764	18,363	14,059	1,428,186
Kogen	1,286,792	9,846	1,436	1,298,074
South Kankyo	1,364,509	31,270	6,204	1,401,983
North Kankyo	645,226	24,692	5,059	674,977
Total	18,784,437	488,478	58,146	19,331,061

Race and Language

Opinions vary as to the exact origin of the Korean race. It is evident, however, that it is of Mongol extraction and that it is closely allied to the Japanese race. Scientific investigations have clearly demonstrated that the prehistoric inhabitants of the peninsula,

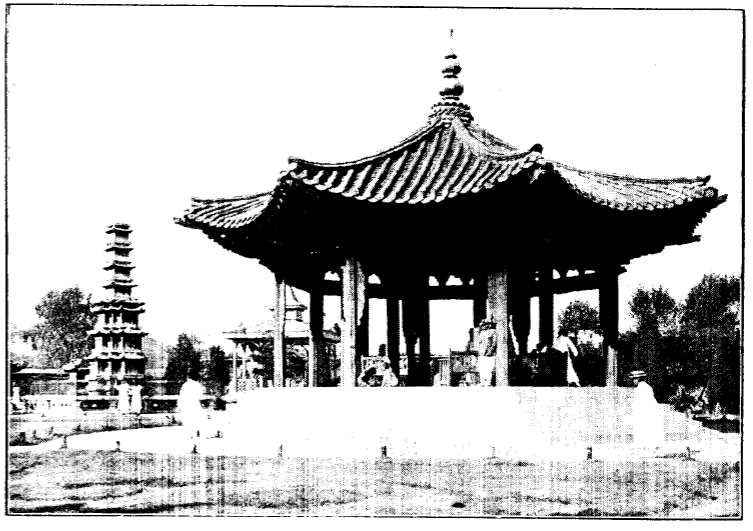
the forefathers of the Koreans of to-day, were of the same race as those then dwelling in the western half of Japan, in Manchuria, and in the Siberian littoral.

The Koreans speak a polysyllabic and agglutinative language of the Turanian group. It has an alphabet composed of 11 vowels and 11 consonants, and a native script called *En-mun*. It is more akin to the Japanese language than to any other tongue. In writing the Koreans use the Chinese characters with an admixture of their own *En-mun*.

Prince Yi Household

The heir of the late ex-Emperor of Korea is now known by the title of His Highness Prince Yi Wang and is accorded the same treatment as a Japanese Imperial prince. On the death of his eldest brother in 1926 he became head of the Korean royal house and succeeded to the title. He married in 1920 Princess Masa-ko, daughter of Prince Nashimoto, a Japanese prince of the Blood.

Cherry-blossoms, Shokei-en, Keijo



Pagoda Park, Keijo

He was educated in Tokyo, and graduating with honours from the Military College in 1920 was attached to the General Staff Office at Tokyo. The annual grant to the Korean royal family, originally fixed at 1,500,000 *yen*, was increased to 1,800,000 *yen* in 1921.

Korean Peers

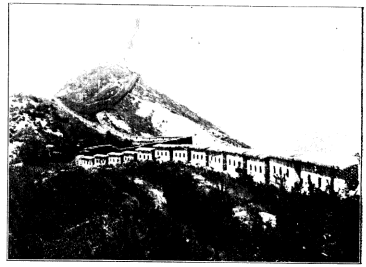
In October, 1910, 76 distinguished Koreans, including five members of the former Imperial family, were created peers, and monetary grants were made to the new peers. At present the peerage comprises 7 Marquises, 3 Counts, 18 Viscounts, and 33 Barons, or 61 peers in all.

GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION

The central administrative organ in Chosen is the Sotokufu, or Government-General, comprising, besides the Secretariate, the Bureaus

of Internal Affairs, Finance, Industry, Justice, Education, Police, Communications, Monopoly, and Railway, and the Departments of Forestry and Land Improvement. The head of the Government-General is the Sotoku, or Governor-General who exercises supreme control over the administration and is authorized to issue general ordinances in virtue of his delegated power, and also to demand the despatch of troops when necessary for the preservation of law and order. His post is now open to all, and not reserved to military men only as before. Next to him comes the Seimu-Sokan or Director of Administration who acts as his chief assistant and supervises the work of the bureaus and departments. The local governments of the 13 provinces are affiliated with the central government. There is an advisory body for the Governor-General called Chusu-in (Central Council) composed of 70 members who are appointed from among influential and experienced Koreans. The number of government officials and employees paid by the state treasury at the end of 1929 was 66,930 including 13 foreigners.

Chusuin (Central Council) Office, Keijo



City Wall, Keijo

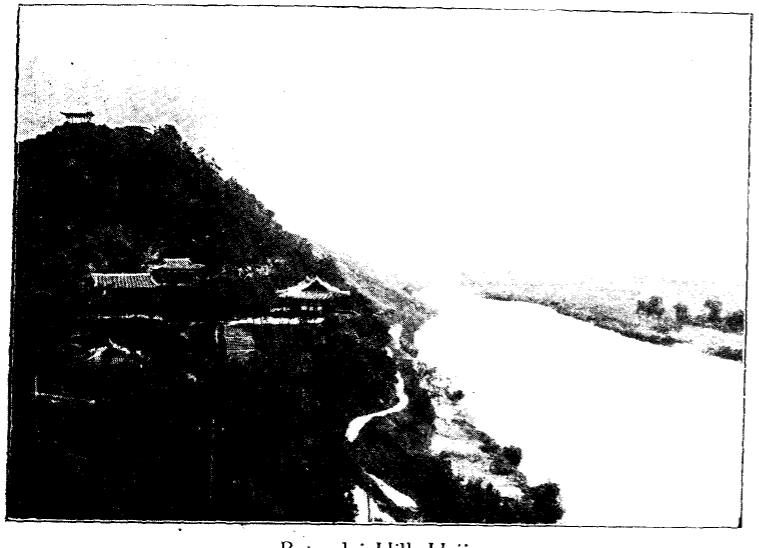
HISTORIC BACKGROUND

Korean tradition relates that Kitse of China came into the peninsula and established his capital in the valley of the River Ta-Ton (Daido), on the site now occupied by Heijo (Pyengyang), in 1122 B.C. Kitse entered Korea because he declined to serve the new ruler in China who had overthrown the Chow dynasty in which he, Kitse, held a prominent position as a leading statesman. But his coming to Chosen is rather doubtful though most Koreans implicitly believe in it.

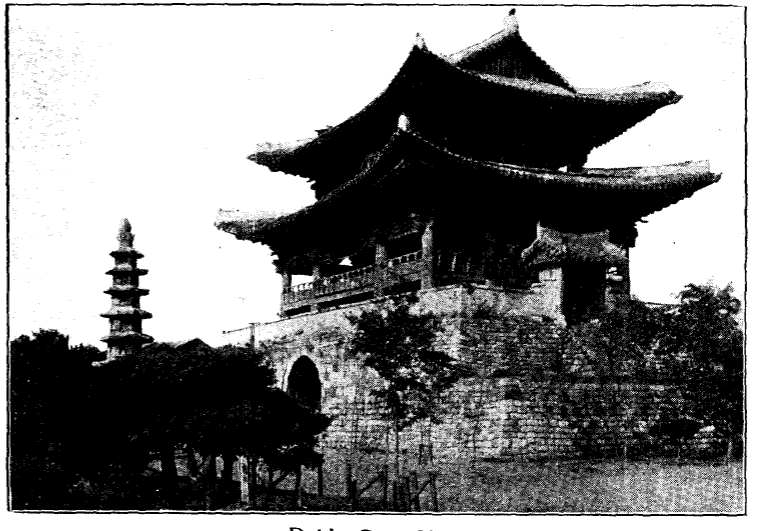
The reign of the Kitse family is understood to have lasted for forty generations, at the end of which it was overthrown by invaders from China, the leader of whom proclaimed himself king of Chosen. In the south there already existed two states, so that the peninsula was divided into three states which endured for about 350 years and were then united into one under the name of Silla. Serious disturbances breaking out some 270 years later,

the country was again split into three parts, only to be once more united by the rise of a warrior who founded the Koryo dynasty and secured dominion over the entire peninsula. His dynasty flourished for 477 years (919 - 1392) and was then superseded by another named Yi which endured for 519 years (1392-1910) or up to the year of annexation of the country by Japan.

The outstanding event in the development of the Korean nation is the introduction of Buddhism about the year 370 A.D. With it the culture of China was transplanted to Korean soil, and the arts and crafts of the country attained a high state of brilliancy and flourished for about 1,000 years. Prosperity and a high degree of civilization marked the period, notwithstanding the vicissitudes attending the rise and fall of the several dynasties. But with the rise of the Yi dynasty, Buddhism was superseded by Confucianism, and religion came to play but a small rôle in the life of the people.



Botandai Hill, Heijo



Daido Gate, Heijo

Japan and Korea

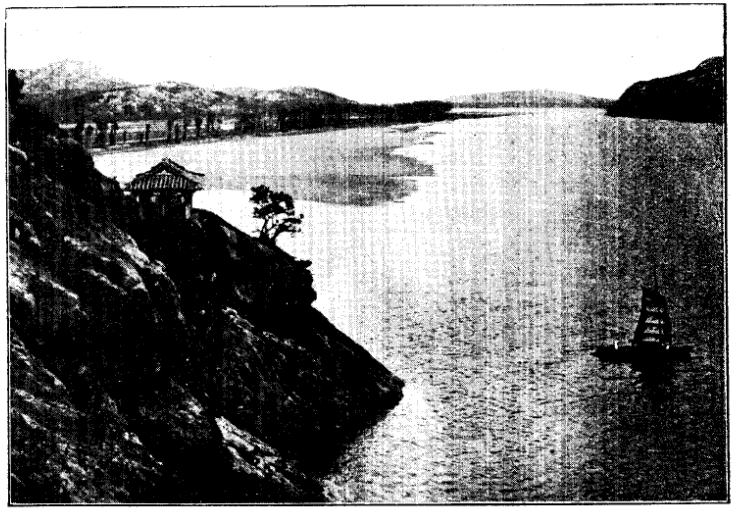
Facing each other across a narrow strip of water, Chosen and Japan have been in close connection from time immemorial on account of affinity in race and culture, but formal intercourse between the two families began only in the latter part of the Tokugawa Era. Japan opened her doors to the outside world earlier than Chosen, and on the restoration of the Imperial regime in 1868 expressed her earnest wish to keep up friendly relations with her nearest neighbour. Missions were therefore sent across the Chosen Strait, only to be flatly denied audience.

At the time Korea was under the sway of the bigoted Taiwonkun, the regent, who was 'a hard nut to crack' by reason of his unswerving seclusion policy. But the opening of her doors could not long be delayed and Korea finally yielded. In 1876 Japan was successful in entering into formal relations of amity and commerce with her, and was followed by other powers. Korea thus found herself regarded as an independent nation, but was still

overshadowed by China not only culturally but politically, as she had for long been content to act practically as a vassal state of that power.

In 1894 the famous Tong-hak rebellion broke out and Korea found herself in turmoil. On the pretext of protecting her dependency, China started military action in the country. This was a violation of the so-called Tientsin treaty contracted between China and Japan in 1885, so Japan went to war with China and defeated her. Peace was signed at Shimonoseki in 1895, by which the Chinese claim on Korea was renounced and Korean independence fully recognized.

Unhappily, however, Korea was still lacking in vision and wanting in strength. She was dazzled by Russian influence and put no trust in the readiness of Japan to help her. In consequence Japan again saw a sombre cloud on her horizon, and her safety and peace in the Orient menaced. The octopus tentacles of the Slav were ominously extended over the Far East. Port Arthur and



The Kinko at Fuyo

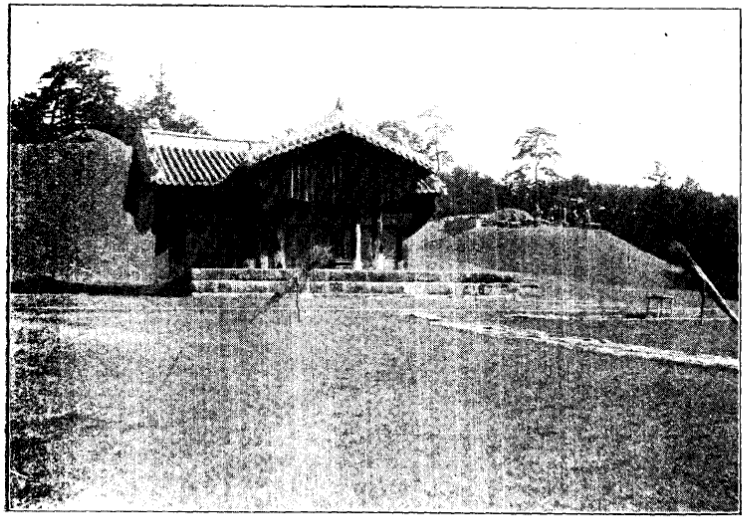
Natural Arch, Chozusan

Dalny were already in his grip, and Chosen was too weak to stay his approach. Russia not only obtained many important economic concessions but also took a strong hand in Chosen's internal affairs.

Meanwhile, despite Japanese protests, military action by the Russian eagle was becoming more insistent and unscrupulous. Japan could not tolerate such aggressiveness. Booming guns were at last heard on the Manchurian plains, and victory resting with Japan, peace in the Far East was at length restored and Korea was relieved from the threat of domination by Russia.

Protectorate and Annexation

Korea was still too weak, however, to stand on her own feet. The evil results of chronic misgovernment and corruption in politics could not so easily be overcome. To strengthen this weak point in the maintenance of peace in the Orient, it was necessary that Korea should be brought under the protection of Japan, and



Kinkoku Mausoleum

this was effected in 1906. Prince Ito, one of the greatest liberal statesmen Japan ever produced, was appointed Resident-General of Chosen, and devoted himself heart and soul to her betterment, only to meet with a tragic end in Harbin in 1909 at the hands of a Korean assassin. Out of the ensuing turmoil, voices were heard calling for Japan and Korea to be united into one. The strongest advocate of this move was the Ilchin Hoi, the leading political party in the country and composed of the intellectual classes. The end of it was that on the 22nd of August, 1910, the treaty of annexation between Japan and Korea was signed and duly recognized by the world at large. As the immediate result of the annexation, the Japanese Residency-General and the Korean Government were abolished, and in their stead the Government-General was established with Count Terauchi as first Governor-General. At the same time the name of the country was changed from Tai-Han back to Chosen.

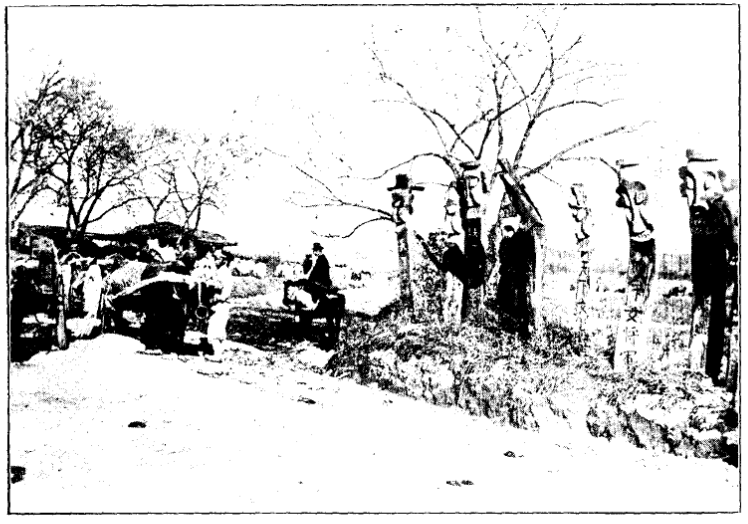
MANNERS AND CUSTOMS

Shamanism

Allied to ancestor worship, which is the principal religious tenet of the Koreans, is Shamanism. This still prevails among the majority of the people who believe that spirits pervade all nature, and for them every place, every corner of their habitations, and almost everything on earth has its spirit, usually an evil one, and this faith is symbolized, for instance, by the hideous images one often sees carved on wayside posts. The superstitious fear of these spirits haunts the lives of all credulous folk. Should a house take fire, or a man contract a disease, it is always ascribed to the malignant act of some mysterious spirit, so sorcerers are in demand to expel such spirits by their weird music and dancing.

Yangban

In old Korea, officials, nobles, and scholars formed the highest



Wayside Devil Posts

Korean Woman Carrying a Pot

class in Korean society under the name *yangban*. Below these came two distinct classes, middle and common. These social divisions gradually disappeared with the advent of the Japanese administration. But *yangban* is a familiar word, and is now in popular use to denote men of wealth or of high position, even though not belonging to the class as it existed in former days.

Home and Clan

It is one of the special features of Korean life that a home usually embraces a large number of members, especially among the upper classes. As separation from parents on the marriage of sons is not usual, many couples and their children may sometimes be found under the same roof. The eldest man or the family-head is highly respected and is the centre of all the family activity. Filial piety is the most important of all virtues, and relationship in Korea is most extensive in its significance. Practically all the men who can trace direct descent from a common ancestor are grouped as one family. A family or clan usually has a book of its family tree, and every ten or twenty years it is revised. It is kept as a great treasure by the principal house, that is the house claiming direct descent in the eldest line from their common origin. The principal house is the centre of the related ones, and receives great respect. For the good of such a unit and the maintenance of ancestor worship they often have an established fund in real estate or in money. Such fund cannot be freely disposed of even by the head of the principal house; consent of all the men concerned must be obtained. At a memorial service for ancestors, the ritual of the clan is conducted in the most dignified and sumptuous manner that can be afforded. If a man succeeds in gaining fortune and fame, his relations look upon it as a common honour, and he becomes responsible for the support of all his needy relatives. Because of this, many parasites are usually found in the households of nobles and rich men. If the man refuses to give such aid he is despised and regarded as one unworthy of respect.

Korean Women Washing Clothes

Sexes Kept Apart

In Chosen the separation of the sexes is strictly observed, in accordance with the tenets of Confucianism. Therefore, except among the lower classes or among the sophisticated, even man and wife do not intimately live together. A house consists of inner and outer rooms. The former are occupied by the female members of the family, and the latter by the men. If a female visitor is in an apartment, the male members of the family take every possible precaution not to approach the room, and a woman will not converse with a man even though he be the closest friend of her husband. If the situation is such that she is compelled to converse with such a man she takes the utmost care to refrain from showing any friendliness in doing so, and acts as if she were embarassed at finding herself in such a situation.

Wedding

When a go-between, indispensable in the making of a marriage,

Bridal Palanquin

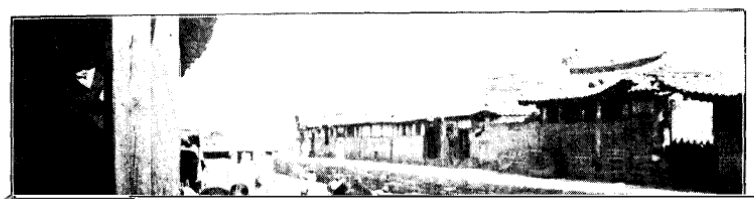
Korean Funeral

is successful in suiting both parties, and the matter comes to a serious stage, the part of the bridegroom is to send a document by a messenger giving the date of his birth, in return for which the girl sends a similar document. If these prove satisfactory to both parties the date of the wedding is then fixed. The day before the marriage, the man sends a present suitable to the occasion to the girl, and she makes a like return. With this, the marriage tie is virtually established, and the engagement cannot be broken off. The Korean wedding ceremony is unique and fascinating. It varies in detail according to social position, but usually is observed as follows: First, the bridegroom attires himself in the full dress demanded of the occasion, and goes to the home of the bride on horseback or in a palanquin, and swears to her parents or her close relations that he will ever be faithful to his future wife, and then returns home. Next, the bride goes to her lord's house in a decorated palanquin, and presents wine to the parents of the bridegroom, vows faithfulness to them, and does homage at

the family shrine, after which she returns to her own home. The bridegroom then goes to the bride's home where the final ceremony is conducted and stays for three nights. He then returns to his home accompanied by his wife, and their married life then really begins. The selection of bride or bridegroom usually depends on the will of the parents.

Funeral

A funeral service is performed by relatives and close friends of the dead without the assistance of priests. A woman will not be found in a funeral procession. The body is invariably interred, the idea of cremation still being repugnant to Koreans in general. The young are not given a proper service, but buried in a very simple manner. Older persons are given as grand a funeral as possible, even though the family run into heavy debt in consequence. The choice of a grave is most important to Koreans, and a geomancer is called in to decide the site, for they believe the future welfare



Korean Dancing Girls

of the family greatly depends upon the whereabouts of the grave. So much so, that on congratulating a man for making good in his career, they usually remark to him that he has made good because the graves of his forefathers are in good places. The period of

Korean Girl in New Year Dress

The meals are always served on little low lacquered tables, one for each person. Brass vessels are largely used besides porcelain. The people are fond of liquor and tobacco.

Houses

Korean houses are usually low in height and small in size, and without exception of one storey only. The framework is wood plastered over with mud. The inside and partitions are papered. Houses of the upper class have tiled roofs with picturesque concave curves, and are surrounded by walls pierced with double gateways, outer and inner. The main building contains a large middle room which serves as parlour and office, and at both ends of it are smaller rooms for the use of the male members of the family. The women occupy the inner apartments as already mentioned. Houses of the poor have thatched roofs and contain few rooms. Under old conditions high buildings were forbidden, but of late structures of more than two storeys have come into being, especially in urban districts, because the restriction against them has disappeared. The most striking part of a Korean house is its heating system called "*ondol*." The floor is made of flagstones plastered over with clay and covered with thick oiled paper, and underneath runs a series of connected horizontal flues; the fire is made outside the room, and the heat and smoke pass through the flues to the outlet at the other end, in doing which the floor, and therefore the room itself, is heated.

Clothing

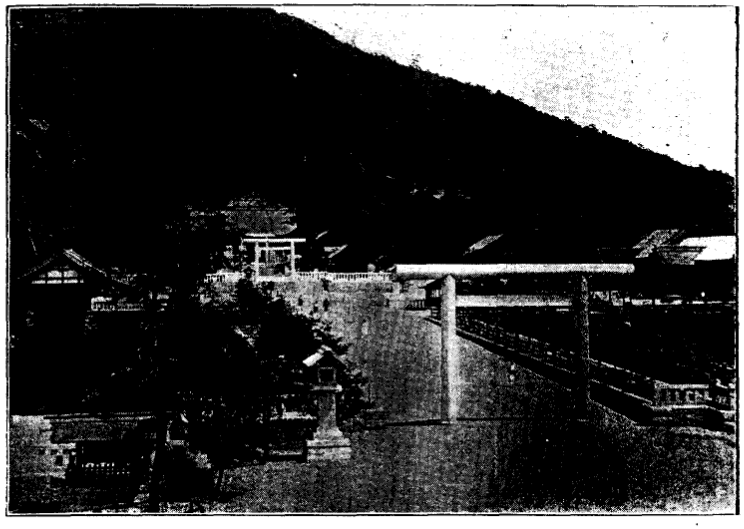
The Korean costume consists of a vest, coat, and loose trousers for both sexes, though of course differing in style, and to these a skirt is added for the fair sex. The clothing of the common people is mostly made of cotton or hemp, while the wealthy wear silk. Their favourite colours are white and light blue, and the great majority of the people are still to be seen clothed in white in all seasons. In point of view of comfort, it is said the Korean dress excels all others, being cool in summer and warm in winter. The men's hats are queer looking things made of bamboo or horse hair lacquered black. When worn the hat is kept firmly on the head by ribbons tied under the chin. Many of the men still wear a topknot, the outward and visible sign of their engaged or married state, though hair-cutting after the western fashion is becoming popular.

Of course all the above-mentioned manners and customs are being changed more or less with the progress of time.

RELIGION

There is no State religion in the peninsula, but equality of opportunity and protection are granted to every religious belief, and the attitude of the Government toward religion in Chosen has always been one of perfect non-interference so long as its teaching is not prejudicial to the peace and order of society.

Confucianism is professed among the upper classes of Korea. Buddhism is strong among the lower classes, but not so much so as in Japan. Religion plays a small rôle in Korean life. Though its number of devotees is not striking, Christianity has gained a great vogue among all classes. The following figures are from statistics compiled in 1929.



Chosen Shrine, Keijo

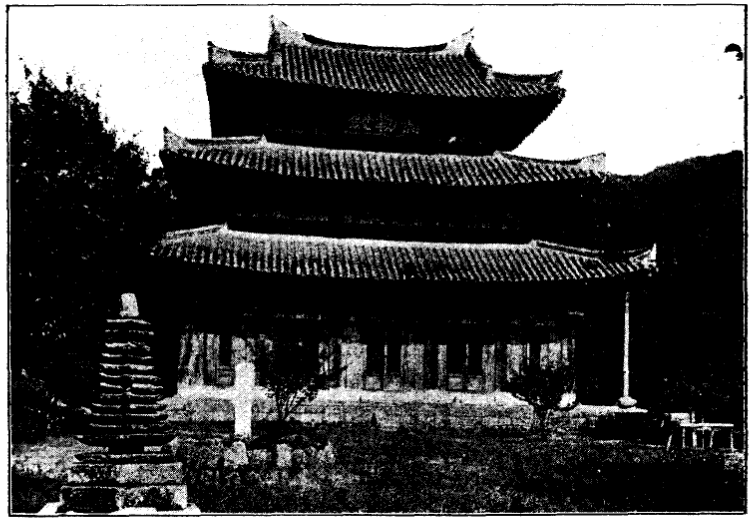
		Preaching houses	Preachers	Believers
Shintoism		174	327	76,443
Buddhism	Japanese	348 (101 temples excluded)	452 (including 7,560 Korean)	263,501
	Korean	104 (1,358 temples excluded)	104	169,151
Christianity	Catholicism	280	136 (including 78 foreign missionaries)	60,137
	Protestantism	3,661	2,655 (including 350 foreign missionaries)	252,508

Shintoism

Shintoism (Way of the Gods), a unique cult of Japan existing from earliest times, is a form of nature and ancestor worship with very simple rites. The propagation of it does not date very far back. Greatest of all Shinto shrines in Chosen is the Chosen Shrine built on the north-western slope of Nan-san or South Hill, Keijo, to the honour and glory of Amaterasu Omikami, the Sun Goddess, and the late Emperor Meiji, the founder of modern Japan. Those professing Shintoism are naturally found among the Japanese residents.

Buddhism

Tradition relates that Buddhism was first introduced into Korea by way of China about 370 A. D. Under the patronage of the dynasties of Silla (57 B.C. to 935 A.D.) and Koryo (919 to 1392) it prospered, but with the rise of the Yi dynasty in 1392 it fell on evil times and began to wane in influence. Propagation of it was practically prohibited and Confucianism took its place. Consequently its priests gradually lost prestige and sank in social position to the lower strata of society until they were regarded as little better than mendicants. Its temples and monasteries, generally



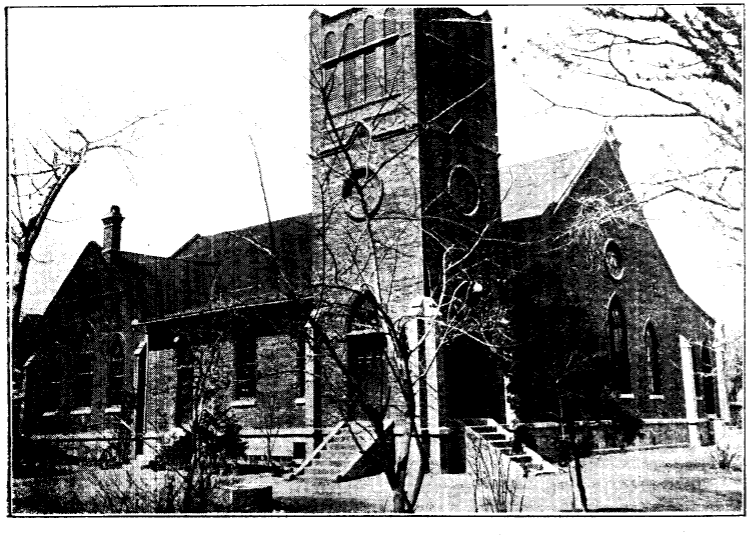
Kinzanji (Ancient Buddhist Temple) near Kintei

fine specimens of Korean art, were left for centuries to decay, but after the annexation the status of its priests was restored, and protection granted it in many ways by the State. At the end of 1929 there were 5,800 Korean priests and 640 nuns, with 169,100 devotees.

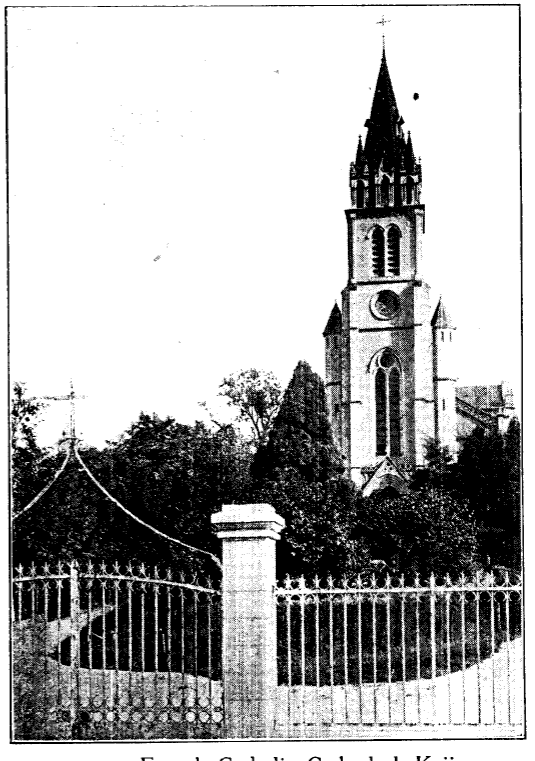
Buddhism as practised by the Japanese, was first introduced into Fusan by the Shinshu Sect in the earlier days of the Bunsei period (1818-1829). Other sects followed as the relations between the two countries became closer. At the end of 1929 there were 452 preachers and monks and 263,500 believers, of whom 7,500 were Koreans.

Christianity

Christianity first sowed its seeds in Chosen in the latter half of the 18th century through an official mission sent to Peking from the Korean Court, which brought back a Roman Catholic Bible and some Christian literature. This being found incompatible with the mode of life of the Koreans, based as it was upon Confucianism, was strongly combated by the Government which laid heavy hands upon the converts and mercilessly crushed them.



Korean Methodist Church, Keijo



French Catholic Cathedral, Keijo

The first Christian missionary courageous enough to brave the thorny path and make his way into Chosen was a Catholic priest called Pierre Maubant, a Frenchman, who was soon followed by two others. Then came most tragic days for Christianity in Korea. At the beginning of 1866, a Russian warship appeared at Gensan (Won-san), a port on the eastern coast, and demanded the opening of trade with Chosen. In its perplexity, the Korean Government asked the French missionaries to intervene, promising freedom of propagation as a reward, but before any action could be taken by the missionaries in accordance with the government request, the Russian war-vessel disappeared. Just at this time anti-Christian feeling rose high at Court, and relieved from the fear of the foreign vessel, the Regent resorted to ruthless measures in dealing with Christian converts, and it is said about 30,000 people were martyrized at the time, including the French missionaries.

Shakuoji (Ancient Temple)

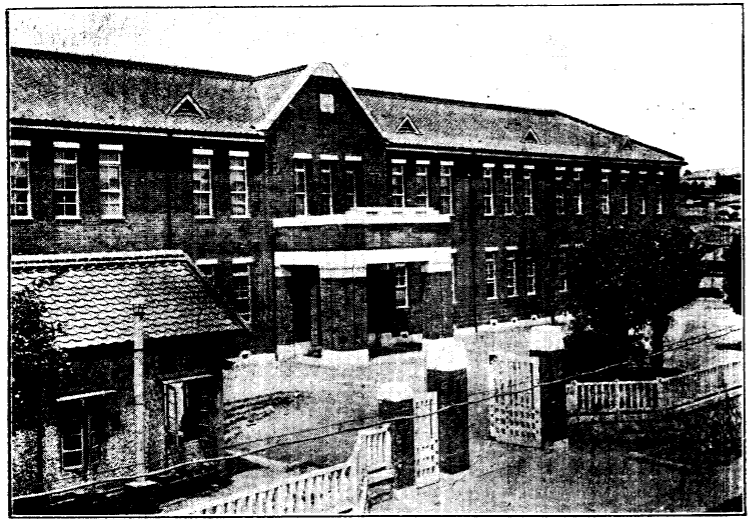
However, in 1882 religious freedom was at last fully recognized as a sequel of the commencement of diplomatic relations between the hermit kingdom and other nations, and in 1884 Protestantism was first introduced into Chosen. In that year, Dr. H. N. Allen, medical missionary of the American Presbyterian Church, North, arrived in Korea, while Dr. Scranton of the same Church, and the Revs. G. Appenzeller and H. G. Underwood of the Methodist Episcopal Church came the following year, and these pioneers started churches and hospitals in the principal centres. Christianity now enjoys prosperous days in Chosen.

Besides the above mentioned, there are several religious beliefs of native origin, viz., Tendo-kyo, Jiten-kyo, Jindo-kyo, Taikyoku-kyo, etc. The first two profess tenets taken from Confucianism, Buddhism, and Taoism, and the next two are modified forms of Confucianism. As in so many other countries religion and politics became so interwoven that the very existence of a dynasty was even menaced thereby. It is said that the downfall of Koryo was due no less to the preposterous influence exerted by the Buddhists of the day than to political corruption. Another instance is the Tong-hak Rebelion, which broke out in the latter years of the Yi dynasty. The fanatics of the Tendo-kyo took up political aims first in the south and gradually made their way to the north, and brought the national existence to so precarious a state as to cause the Chino-Japanese War in 1894-5.

EDUCATION

Confucianism was, and may still be regarded as the principal moral force in ruling or moulding Korean life, so education in old Korea centred itself in the study of the Chinese classics, and a good knowledge of them was always made the basis for appointment to government office. Sohtang and Hangyo were the ordinary institutions of learning. The former taught the pupils to read

Public Common School for Koreans, Keijo

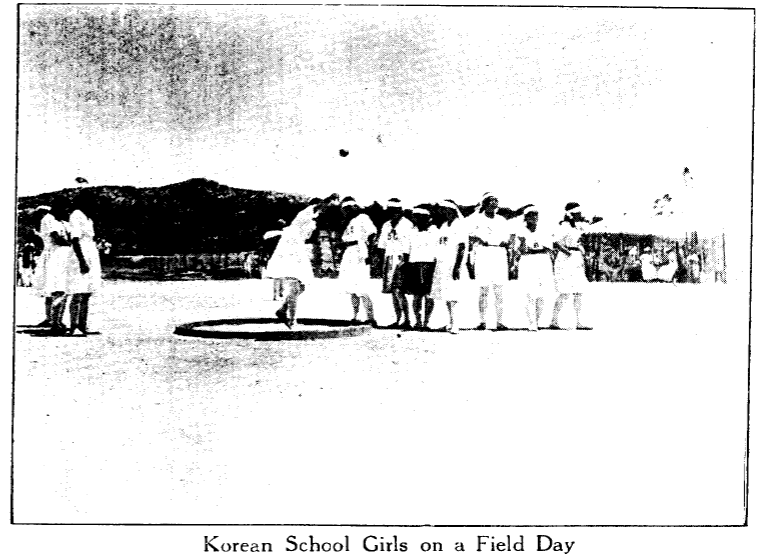


Higher Common School for Korean Girls, Keijo

and write Chinese ideographs and is still to be found in many of the villages; the latter gave a higher course and was found in every important centre. After passing through these two schools ambitious students came up to the capital to enter the Seikinkan, the highest seat of learning in the country, and on graduating from it were eligible to sit for the civil service examination, passing of which qualified them for official positions. This time-honoured system for official appointment came to an end in 1894. In 1895 the Korean Government, following the Japanese example, introduced a new system and founded elementary schools throughout the country, as well as a few higher schools in Keijo, but these were not at all a success owing to the great lack of efficient teachers. About this time many private schools were started, most of them by foreign missionary bodies as part of their mission work. On the introduction of the protectorate regime in 1906 the diffusion of common education formed part and parcel of its most important task, and after annexation public education in the country was established on modern lines. In 1911 a committee was organized by the Government to study and reform the existing school system in Korea, leading authorities in education being appointed on it, and a fundamental plan was drawn up as the result of which an ordinance for education in Chosen was promulgated the following year, providing for elementary, secondary, industrial, normal, college and university education on the same basis as that in Japan. However, in view of the difference in language between the two peoples, separate schools were established as far as elementary and secondary education was concerned, those for Koreans being termed Common, Higher Common, and Girls' Higher Common Schools, and for Japanese, Primary, Middle, and Girls' High Schools. Still in certain circumstances Koreans can attend schools for Japanese and vice versa. In industrial, normal and higher schools co-education is the rule.

Industrial Education

Industrial education in Chosen is still young in career. In



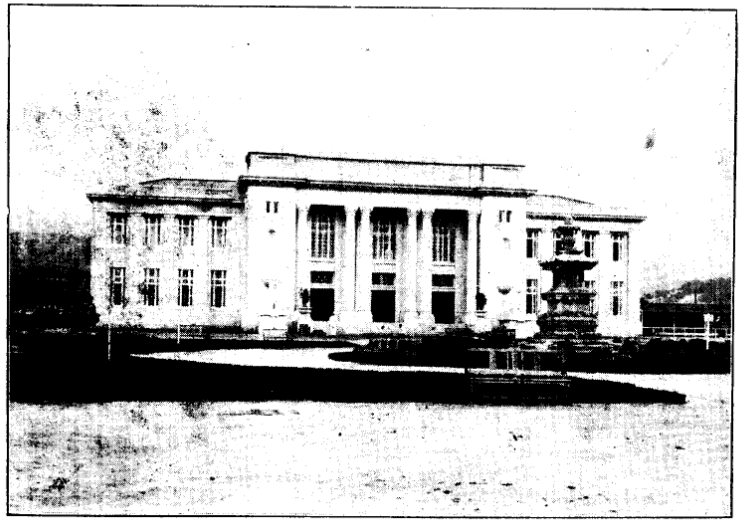
Korean School Girls on a Field Day

recent years, however, much has been done by the authorities toward diffusion of it by making increase and improvement in schools for it, and as nothing is more important than the cultivation of the habits of industry and thrift among the Koreans, the work of such schools is so arranged that the practical rather than the theoretical side receives foremost attention. Under the category of industrial schools there are at present 24 agricultural, 15 commercial, 1 commercial-technical, 1 polytechnic, 1 industrial, 3 fishery, and 69 elementary industrial, all maintained as government or public institutions.

Higher Education

As institutions for higher vocational education in Chosen there are 5 colleges maintained by the Government, comprising 1 Agricultural-Forestry, 1 Technical, 1 Commercial, 1 Law, and 1 Medical, all situated in or near Keijo. Above all the educational institutions in the country is Keijo Imperial University. The establishment of it was completed in 1925 as a four year enterprise

Keijo Imperial University



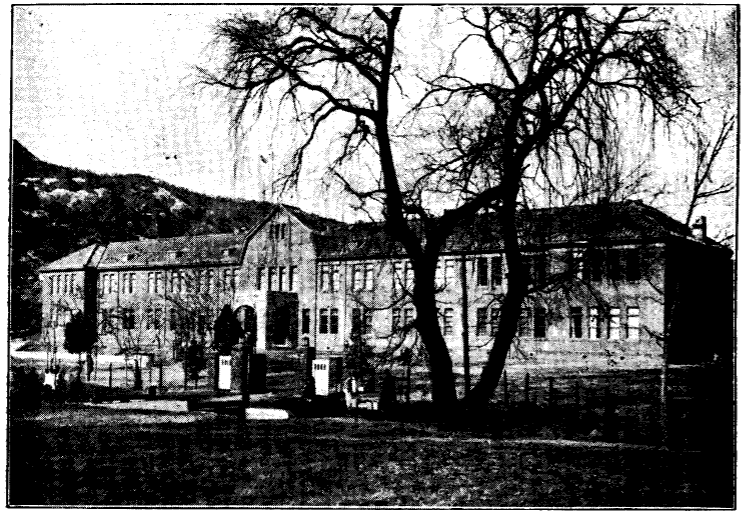
Government Museum, Keijo

and it was opened in May, 1926, with graduates of the University preparatory course as nucleus. It is situated in the north-east of the city and is divided into law, literature, and medical departments. Among other things the most interesting feature of the University is found in the study of oriental institutions, culture, and medicine.

Government Museum and Library

The Museum stands in the grounds of North Palace, Keijo, and in it are preserved many treasures of ancient art. It was established at the time of the Products Exhibition held in 1915 to commemorate the fifth anniversary of the present regime. The exhibits now number some 19,800, all illustrative of the customs and manners, literature, religions and arts of ancient Korea.

The Library is a recent establishment. It was opened to the general public in April, 1925, with an efficient male staff in charge. It is situated in the centre of Keijo, and the collection of books, including ancient and foreign, so far reaches over 40,000.



Higher Common School for Korean Boys, Keijo

Art Exhibition

With the object of encouraging the advancement of Korean arts the holding of art exhibitions was started by the Government. The first one held in June, 1922, and is now a yearly event. Pictures of both oriental and occidental schools, sculptures, and calligraphs are exhibited, and prizes are awarded by the judging committee to those works showing especial skill.

Educational Statistics for 1929

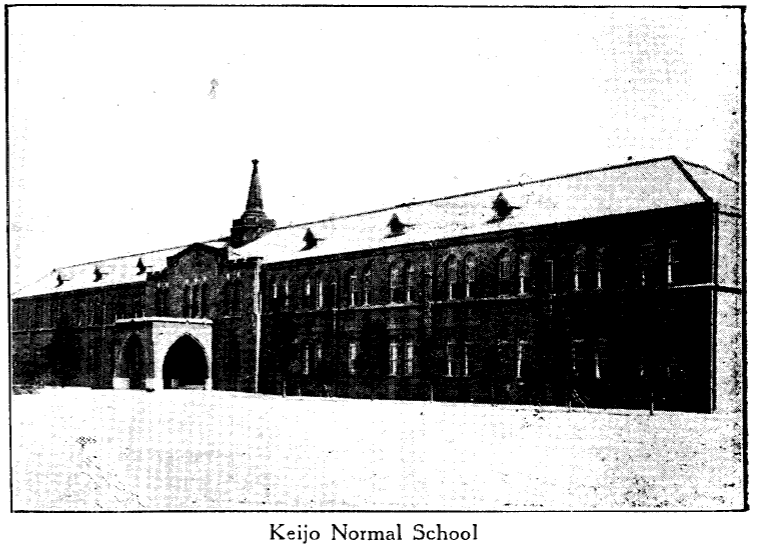
Description	Number	Staff	Enrollment
Primary School	464	1,942	64,963
Common School	1,584	9,013	471,083
Middle School	11	280	5,770
Girls' High School	24	312	7,713
Higher Common School	24	537	11,996
Girls' Higher Common School	15	208	4,197
Industrial Schools (including Agricultural and Commercial)	51	599	21,887
Elementary Industrial School	69	172	3,517
College	11	300	2,106
University	1	224	552
University Preparatory Course	1	25	295
Normal School	14	127	1,841
Non-standardized School	528	2,931	57,798
Total	2,801	15,770	653,738

JUSTICE

Judicial System

There are three kinds of law courts as demanded by the system of "three instances" of trial, and each has its own procurator's office. The present number of law courts is 231, embracing 1 Supreme Court, 3 Courts of Appeal, and 11 Local Courts with branches and sub-branches, with a personnel of 190 judges, 87 procurators, and 703 clerks and interpreters.

A local court deals with the first hearing of civil and criminal cases, as well as certain civil suits, and are presided over by



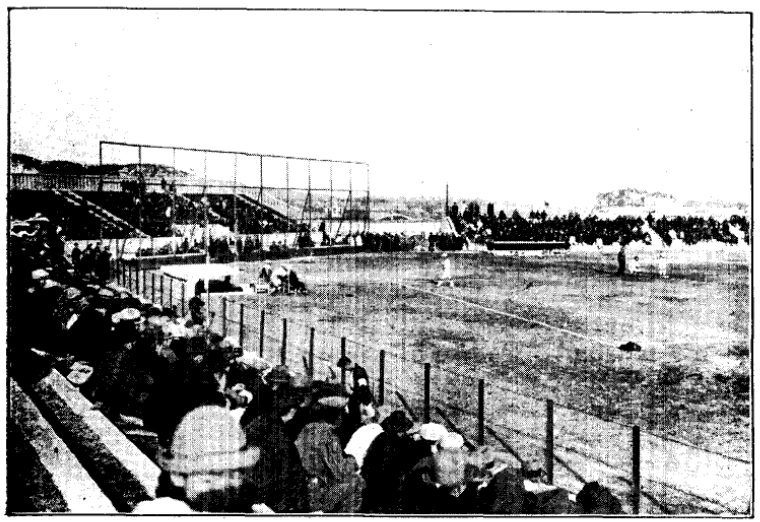
Keijo Normal School

a single judge, but a civil suit involving over ¥1,000 and certain other specific cases must be heard by three judges. The court of appeal is presided over by three judges, and the supreme court by five. Every local court has attached to it a public deposit office which handles matters concerning deposit of money and negotiables.

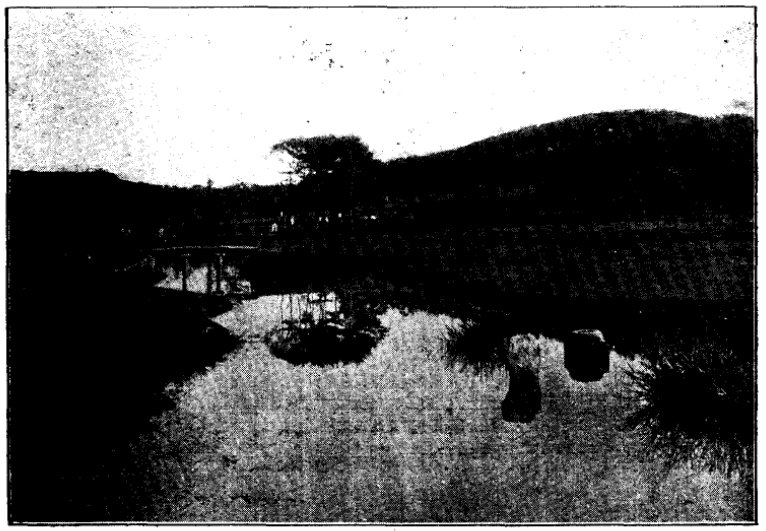
Formerly the competency of Korean judges and procurators was confined to cases, civil or criminal, in which Koreans only were involved. But the times calling for removal of such restriction, revision in the regulations governing the bench was made in 1920 and the objectionable discrimination done away with.

Barristers

Eligibility for the bar in Chosen, as defined in the regulations for barristers, is granted to (1) those already admitted to the bar by law, (2) those passing the examination for barristers specially provided for Chosen, and (3) those previously serving as judges, procurators, or barristers. Realizing the need for greater ability on the part of lawyers, owing to the advance made by the people in their idea of legal rights, regulations regarding examination for he Korean bar were promulgated and thus opened the way to the bar for men of ability, whether Korean or Japanese.



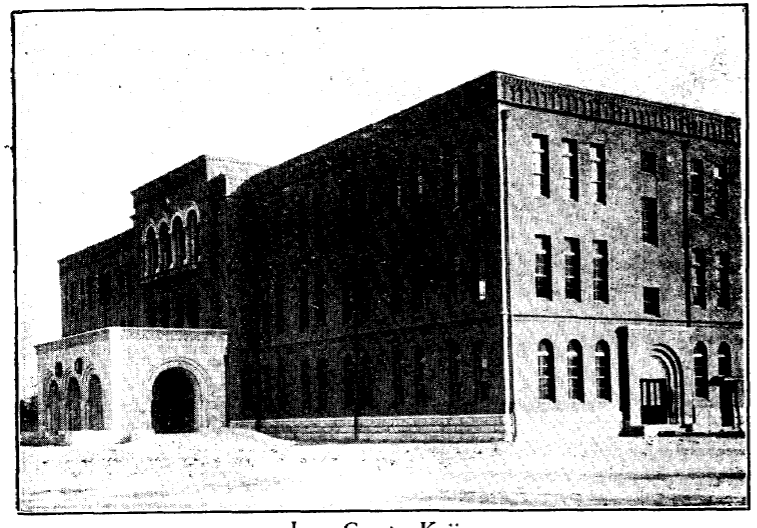
Municipal Playing Field, Keijo



Golf Links outside Keijo

Judicial Service

During the year 1911 the number of civil cases registered at law courts was about 26,000, but in 1929 it rose as high as 60,000 odd. The fact itself tells of the awakening of Koreans to their rights as well as to their increasing trust in legal procedure. The number of criminal cases, which was 7,000 in 1911, rose to 44,000 in 1929. Grave crimes such as murder, robbery, etc., are rather on the decline, but intellectual crimes such as fraud, forgery, "confidence game," etc., are yearly increasing. As for political offences, it may be noted that at times some Koreans are arrested holding communistic views.



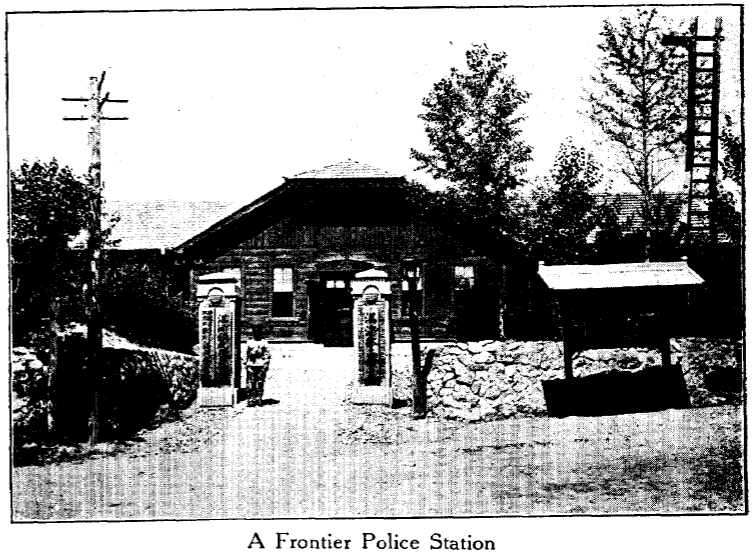
Law Courts, Keijo

Prisons

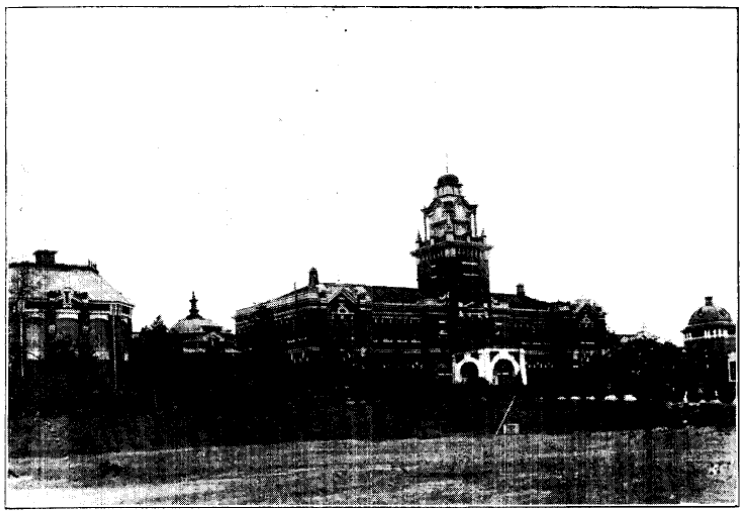
At present there are 26 prisons including 10 branches with officials totalling some 2,300, of whom 1,750 are jailers. They are all buildings in modern style and are run on modern lines and Chosen to-day may well boast of having some of the best prisons in the Orient. In 1929 the number of inmates was about 14,700, an increase of 500 on the preceding year. The prisons are provided with workshops of various kinds, and ninety per cent. of the convicts are kept at labour. Institutions for the protection and aid of discharged convicts now number 27 and are showing a good record in the work with the assistance of interested persons and the Government.

POLICE

During ten years following the annexation the change in social conditions was such that at the end of that time the Government saw the need of completely revising the police system and bringing it into harmony with the one in force in Japan proper, and in August of 1919 a police bureau was organized in the Government-General, replacing the former police headquarters which was operating as an independent organ. To it was entrusted the sole management of police and sanitary affairs, while control of the local police was transferred to the provincial governors and a police department was formed in each province. In this way the police system was made quite distinct from that of the gendarmerie which was till then the main policing force in the country. For the more effective maintenance of law and order, one police station to each important centre was made the rule, though some of the principal towns and frontier districts have two or more according to their needs, and at the end of 1929 there were 250 urban and 2,311 rural police stations with a force of 18,800 officers and men, of whom 7,500 were Koreans.



A Frontier Police Station



Keijo University Hospital

For the training of police men a school is established in Keijo and in each province, the one in Keijo being for Japanese only and under the direct control of the Government. In this school recruits for the service go through nine to twelve months' training. The major subjects taught are law, police administration, criminology, hygiene and gymnastics.

Police Control

For the preservation of the public peace, health, and morality, the police has many matters included within its jurisdiction, and has issued regulations for control of them. Of the more important police regulations in force are those relating to (1) dangerous objects—firearms, explosives, motors; (2) business—second-hand shops, pawn-shops, bath-houses, hotels, cafés, waitresses, *geisha*, and licensed brothels and prostitutes; (3) traffic—roads, bicycles, automobiles, and other vehicles. In addition, are those controlling hunting, speculation, building, and raising of contributions.

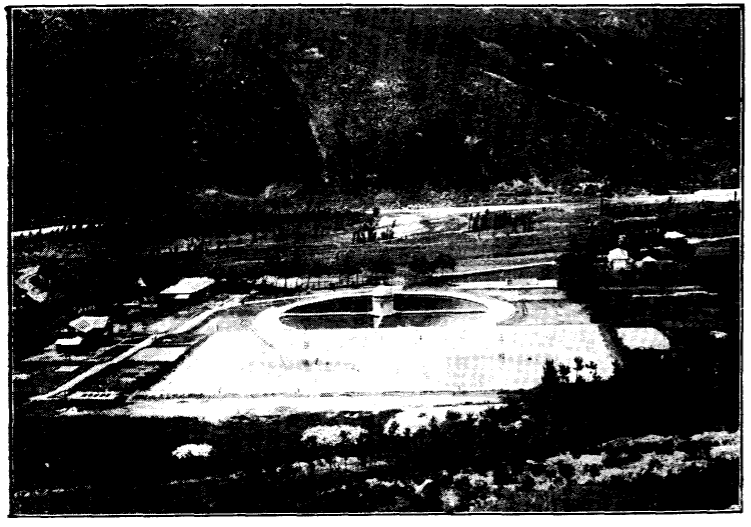
In 1920 restriction of publication was greatly relaxed, and many daily papers and periodicals, Korean or Japanese, have since come into existence, while at the same time restriction of public meetings was likewise mitigated, thus giving the people more freedom to express their own ideas and opinions.

Regulations relating to fire-brigades were first issued in June, 1915, providing for their formation and operation. At present there are 900 fire-brigades throughout the country, staffed with over 57,000 men, all maintained by their respective centres.

SANITATION

Early in the protectorate period, the first step toward reform in Korean sanitation was taken by establishing in Keijo a modern hospital called the Taikan Iin (Korean General Hospital) and a few smaller hospitals in provincial centres. On the present regime being instituted, steps were taken to improve the existing system,

Provincial Hospital, Koryo

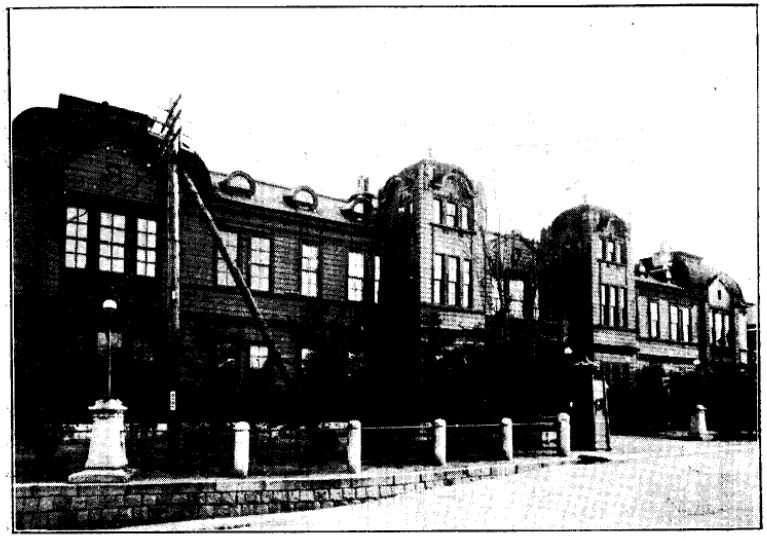


Waterworks Reservoir, Taikyu

and not only was the Government hospital in Keijo enlarged but similar hospitals were established in every province, public doctors were appointed to remote districts, itinerant physicians were engaged to work in out-of-the-way frontier regions, and a segregating station for lepers was established on Shoroku-to, a pretty island, on the south coast. These works, coupled with a good distribution throughout the country of police and other public doctors, have done much in providing needy sick people with proper medical care. Next, in view of the lack of good drinking water the construction of waterworks was started in many of the larger towns and encouragement was given for the digging of public wells throughout the land. The sewage system also was much improved. At the same time a rigid control was exercised for the prevention of epidemics and cattle-plague and over garbage for the sake of the public health. Various regulations, too, were framed and enforced, among the more important being those relating to physicians, dentists, foods and drinks, drugs, slaugher-houses, house cleaning, scavengering, burial-grounds, crematories, vaccination, disinfection, and quarantine. Hospitals at the end of 1929 numbered 123 including 4 Government and 30 Provincial hospitals, while licensed medical men numbered 1,645, including 779 Japanese, 836 Korean, and 30 foreign. In addition, there were 366 licensed dentists, 217 pharmacists, 1,146 midwives, and 977 nurses. Apart from the Government and public undertakings, the country is much indebted to foreign Christian missionaries for its medical welfare. Every mission station is provided with medical missionaries and nurses, and there are 24 mission hospitals, including 3 leper homes.

Proportionately to the improvement in sanitary arrangements, various forms of epidemics in Chosen are decreasing in severity. Even small-pox, from which formerly so many suffered every year, has become far less a scourge owing to the popular awakening to the value of vaccination, combined with the Government efforts for full enforcement of it. Cases of typhoid fever, dysentery, and other infectious diseases are still comparatively numerous, but it is

Bathing Resort, Gensan



Scientific Museum, Keijo

evident they are tending toward gradual decrease. The table below shows the general condition of epidemic cases in 1928 and 1929:

Epidemics	1929		1928	
	Patients	Deaths	Patients	Deaths
Cholera	18	15	—	—
Dysentery	3,347	742	2,771	645
Typhoid fever	6,324	1,036	6,557	1,037
Small-pox	523	126	290	83
Eruptive typhus	1,164	128	1,769	195
Scarlet fever	1,606	346	1,322	306
Diphtheria	823	313	588	209
Para-typhus	359	32	409	32
Cerebro-spinal fever	152	91	12	5
Total	14,316	2,832	13,739	2,512

Of the so-called endemics, distoma and malaria are the most in evidence, especially lung-distoma. Besides these, there are other contagious diseases present such as tuberculosis, leprosy, etc. For lepers, as already mentioned, a government leprosarium has been established on Shoroku Island off the southern coast, one of the sunniest and healthiest spots in the country. Foreign missions have also extended their humanitarian activities to victims of this disease, and mission leper colonies are found at Fusan, Taikyu, and Junten, each of which is favoured with Government aid.

Control of Opium

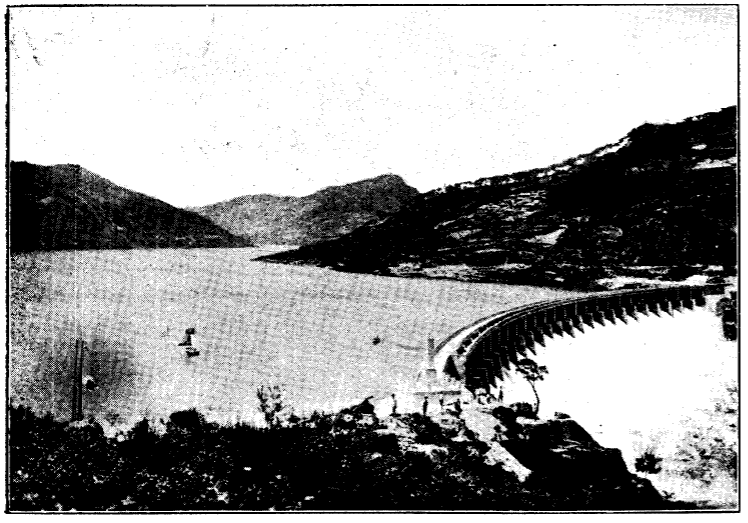
Opium addicts are found in numbers in the country, especially along the border. To effect diminution in their number and to cure these violators of the law, the Government resorted to the gradual reduction method, and used it in treating addicts taken into the public hospitals. This has proved effective and is reaping much success. All opium produced in the country must be turned over to the Government at a standard price, to be sold by it to authorized druggists, who in turn meet the demand for it by physicians.

In 1920 new regulations for the control of opium, alkaloids, and other narcotics, based on the principles of the Opium Treaty of the League of Nations, were issued, by which both export and import of all narcotics were made subject to official permission, though in no instance was the quantity permitted movement to go beyond the limits of the legitimate demand, and in 1923 they were revised so that possible evasion of the rules or crooked dealing in imported narcotics might be more effectively checkmated.

Morphine and cocaine injection also being found injurious to health, stringent control of their import and sale is being exercised with very beneficial results.

Cattle Diseases and Quarantine

Several kinds of cattle disease ravage Chosen. The source of some of them is traceable to adjacent Chinese territories, while others originate within the country itself. Their visitation is an almost annual event. Rinderpest has its permanent cradle on the Chinese side of the Yalu and Tumen, and to check its invasion, veterinary surgeons are stationed in all the border zones, preventive measures against cattle diseases are enacted and compulsorily enforced, and stocks of serum are kept at certain centres. Export of cattle to Japan is yearly on the increase, so cattle for export there



Toshin Irrigation Reservoir

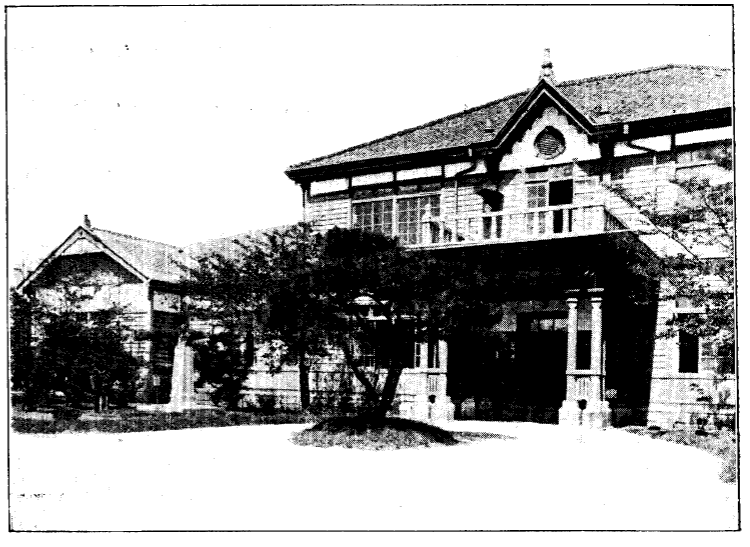
first undergo quarantine at one of the five following ports, Fusan, Jinsen, Chinnampo, Gensan, or Joshin.

AGRICULTURE

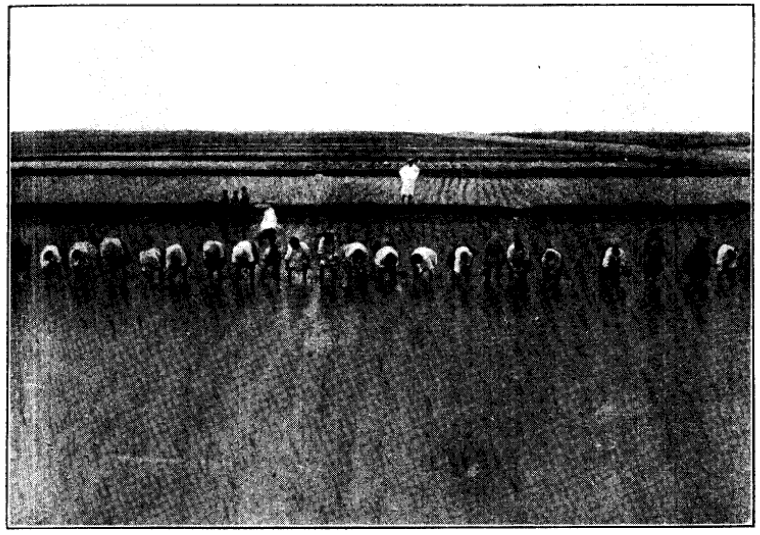
Agriculture is the mainstay of the Korean people and is engaged in by the large majority of them. The land is generally well suited to the growing of various crops, and especially so in the south with its mild climate. Even winter crops like wheat are but little exposed to ruin from bitter cold in the north, and on the whole most of the crops are of good quality owing to the dryness of the air throughout the year. Summer crops like rice, however, suffered frequently in the past from drought owing to the lack of proper irrigation, but now, thanks to the steady extension of irrigation works, the damage done by drought is far less than formerly. Agriculture being one of the most important factors in the country's development, the Government has assiduously worked for improvement in it by establishing model farms, agricultural schools, seedling stations, etc., and good results have followed in nearly all its lines. The fact that over 80 per cent. of the Korean population is supported in one way or the other by farming is significant when compared with Japan proper where only 60% is so supported, while the importance of agriculture to Korea may be further shown by noting that its products account for about 70% of the entire production in the country. The year 1929 saw an output of farm products worth over 1,126,724,000 *yen*, and an export of them amounting to 72% of the entire volume of the export trade.

Land Under Cultivation

According to the latest returns, the total area of cultivated land in Chosen is about 4,455,00 *chobu*, of which over one-third is taken up by paddy fields and the rest by dry fields, the whole



Office of Model Farm, Suigen



Transplanting Rice

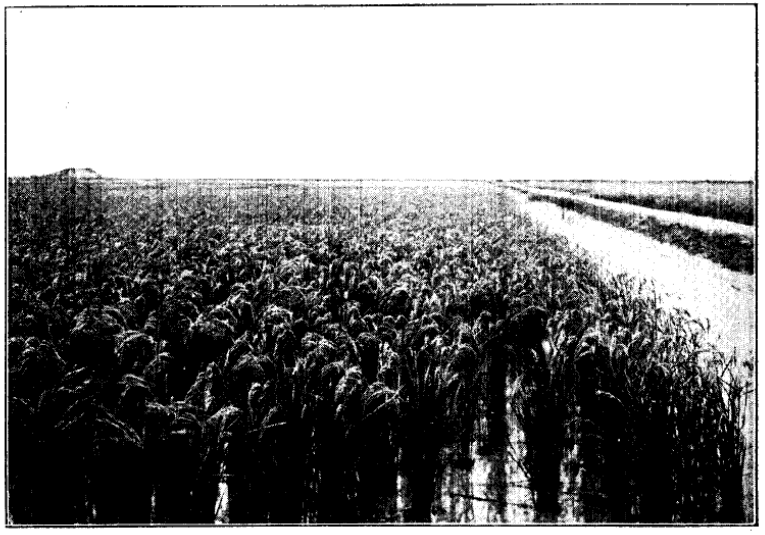
representing about 20 per cent. of the entire extent of the country. The proportion in area of paddy fields to dry fields is found to be nearly equal in the southern half of the country and one to five in the northern half. About 65% and 45% of the paddy and dry fields respectively are cultivated by tenant-farmers and this percentage is on the increase. Until recently the country had no irrigation systems so most of the paddy fields had to depend for their water on rain fall only, but through the combined efforts of the Government and people many tracts of rice land are now provided with modern irrigation works which serve about 884,000 *chobu* or 50 per cent. of the total area of the paddy fields.

Arable Land Improvement

Since there is still prenty of room in Chosen to admit of increase in the yield of rice, the Government in 1920 drew up a 15 year programme aiming at the improvement of some 400,000 *chobu* of undeveloped lands by means of reclamation and irrigation. At the end of six years this all-important work had not made the progress desired, so the plan was revised in 1926 to permit of completion of the work in 12 years on 350,000 *chobu* possible of conversion into rich paddy fields. To further this productive enterprise substantial encouragement is being given to irrigation works by the Government. On completion of this programme the production of rice will be increased by a minimum of 10,000,000 *koku*, of which half at least will be available for export, and this, it is hoped, will not only go a very long way toward solution of the food-supply problem of the Empire but will greatly enhance the country's own economic welfare.

Principal Farm Products

Rice: Rice is the most important of the agricultural products of Chosen, and after fully supplying the home demand, figures as the largest item in the export trade. In recent years marked progress has been made in the quality of the product by improvement



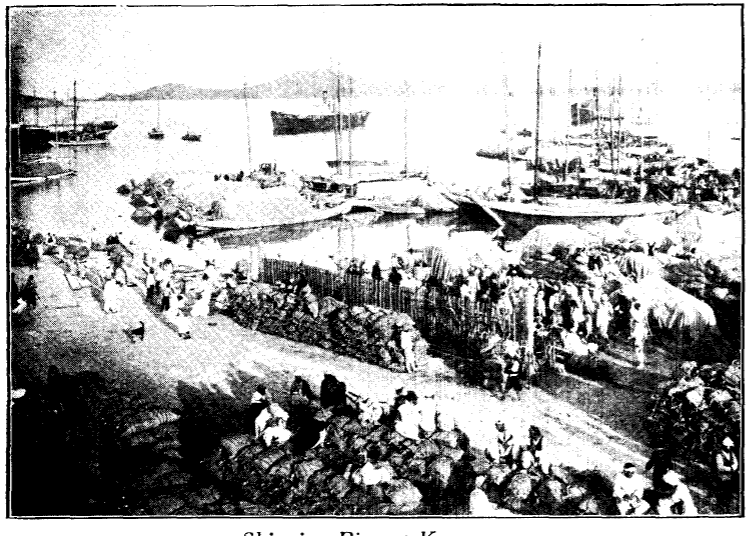
Rice Fields

introduced in the method of its cultivation, by a careful selection of seeds and manure, and by the providing of irrigation systems, and Korean rice now enjoys high credit in the Japanese market.

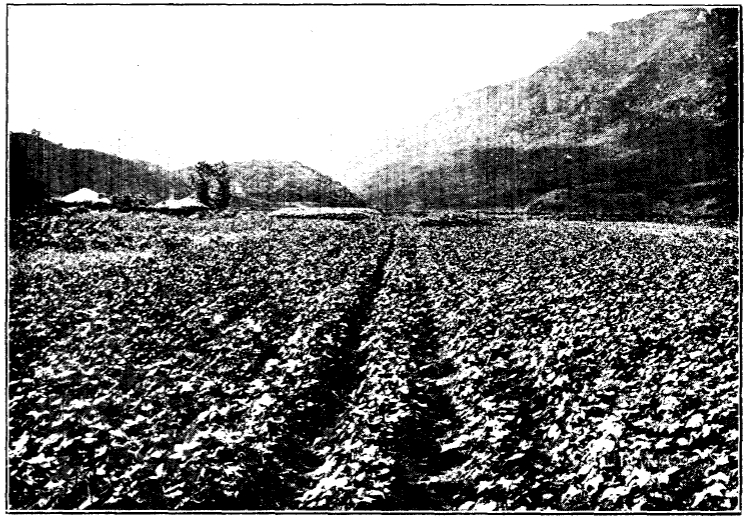
Barley and wheat: These are chiefly for domestic consumption and are grown all over the country, the former more particularly in the south and the latter in the north. Both are either spring or autumn sown, and in the south are often raised in the rice fields after the rice is harvested. Each constituting an indispensable food for the peasantry in general the cultivation of species found the most productive is encouraged everywhere.

Soja-bean: Next to rice, the soja-bean is the most important crop as an article of export, and it is held in high esteem in the home market because of its superior quality. Its export is mostly to Japan proper, as in the case of rice, where it is used not only as a food but also for chemical industrial purposes, and the amount exported is yearly on the increase.

Italian millet: Among the cereals grown in the peninsula Italian millet is of considerable importance, since many of the peasants depend upon it as their staple food. It is largely cultivated in the north, but even so the importation of it from Manchuria forms a significant item in Korean imports, the amount reaching about 2 million *koku* a year.



Shipping Rice at Kunsan



Cotton Plantation

Cotton: In 1906 a cotton-plantation was started in the south to experiment in the cultivation of American upland cotton. The superiority of it over the native species being definitely demonstrated, its cultivation was earnestly encouraged, resulting in a substantial increase in the production of cotton in the peninsula. Along with increase in production, export of it to Japan is also on the increase, —a fact very welcome to her as she is badly in need of it as material for her expanding textile industry.

Table showing yield of principal crops in 1929

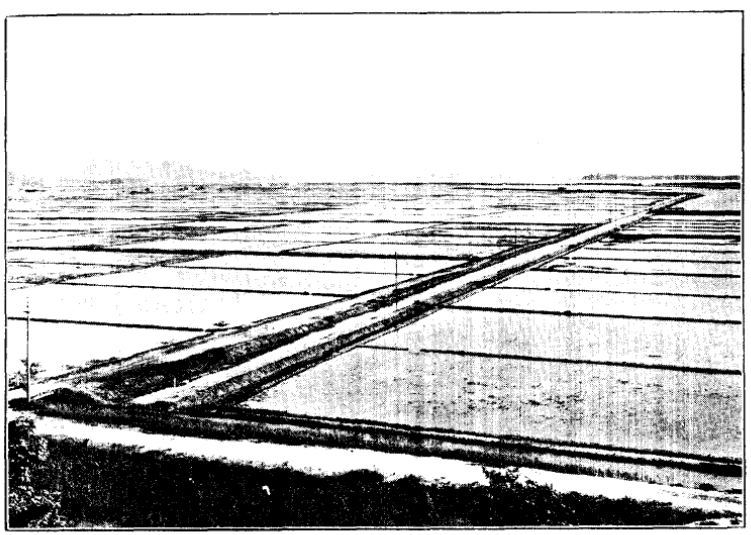
	Yield	Value
	koku	*yen*
Rice	13,701,000	324,356,000
Barley	7,211,000	62,504,000

	Yield	Value
Wheat	1,725,000	21,554,000
Soja-beans	3,990,000	50,689,000
Red beans	809,000	13,311,000
Italian millet	5,244,000	56,232,000
Buckwheat	585,000	5,147,000
Millet	672 000	6,705,000
Maize	626,000	5,142,000
	kwan	
Potatoes	113,522,000	17,075,000
Apples	8,005,000	4,158,000
Pears	3,662,000	8,365,000
Hemp	5,333,000	8,244,000
	kin	
American cotton	113,522,000	17,075,000
Native cotton	44,716,000	6,225,000

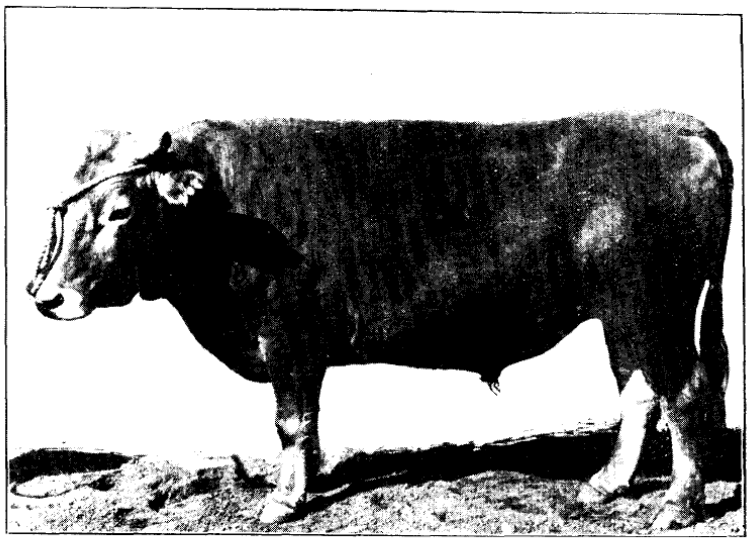
Note: *Koku* = 4.96 Bushels. *Kwan* = 3.75 Kilogrammes. *Kin* = 1 Pound. *Chobu* = 2.45 Acres.

Fruit-growing

Many kinds of fruit are found in Chosen owing to the favourable conditions of the climate and soil for their growth. In recent years every encouragement has been given to induce the extensive cultivation of "select" species instead of the native ones which are generally of a very inferior kind, and in consequence some of the Korean fruits, such as the apple, pear, grape, and chestnut, have the credit of being much superior to those grown in Japan. Thus with the improvement in quality, as well as in productivity, Korean fruit has become an important item of export to Japan and elsewhere, the amount witnessing increase each year. The apple leads the rest both in production and demand.



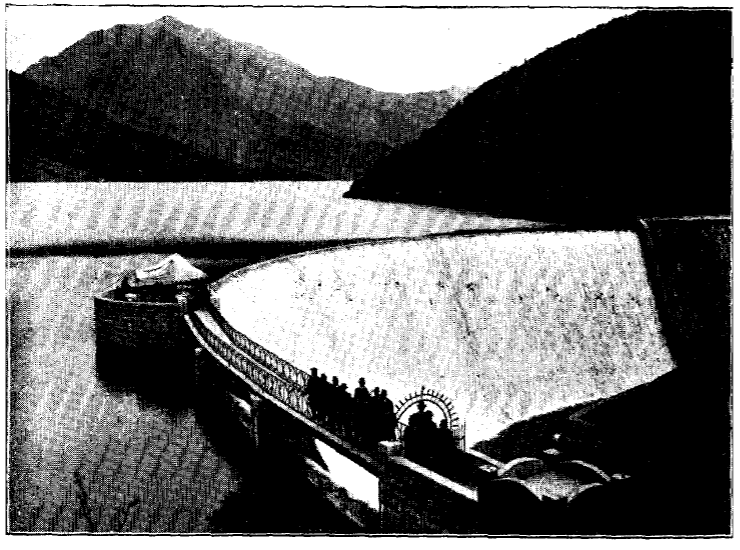
Fuji Farm on Reclaimed Ground near Kunsan



Typical Korean Bull

Live Stock

Cattle, indispensable to Korean farm-life as beasts of burden and labour, are raised everywhere in the country. Korean cattle are gentle, sturdy and massively built and furnish very good meat for human consumption. The demand for them has for years been steadily on the increase in Japan, Manchuria, and Maritime Province.

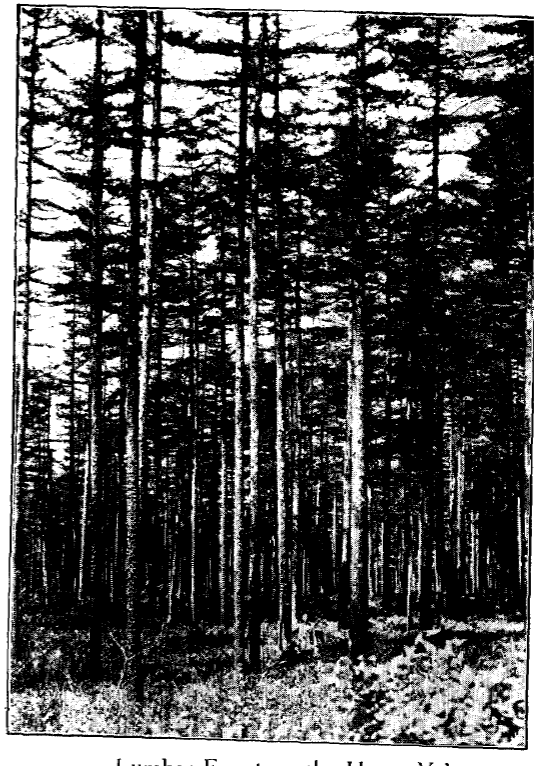


Irrigation Reservoir, Yekiyoku

The number in the country rose from 700,000 in 1910 to 1,850,000 in 1929, while the number exported to Japan increased to some 58,000. Among other domestic animals are horses, goats, sheep, pigs, and poultry, and in 1929 there were 55,800 horses, 216,000 goats, 1,600 sheep, 1,323,000 pigs, and 6,180,000 poultry.

Sericulture

Sericulture in Chosen is for the most part still carried on as a subsidiary business by farmers. While the country itself offers a natural advantage for the raising of silkworms in its highly favourable climatic conditions, of which dryness is the chief feature, no great progress was ever made in the industry and no adequate attention was paid to the method of rearing silkworms or to the cultivation of the mulberry on the leaves of which they feed. Recognizing the importance of encouraging sericulture, the present regime since 1910 has done much for the industry by introducing superior species of eggs, distributing mulberry seedlings, giving guidance in the care of silkworms, providing for prevention of diseases, and the drying of cocoons, and by establishing institutions necessary to secure its improvement. The number of families engaging in sericulture in 1910 was calculated at 76,000 and the volume of cocoons gathered at 14,000 *koku*, but in 1929 the figures were 648,000 families and 484,000 *koku*, while the output of raw silk in 1929 reached the value of 20,000,000 *yen*, most of it being exported to Japan proper.



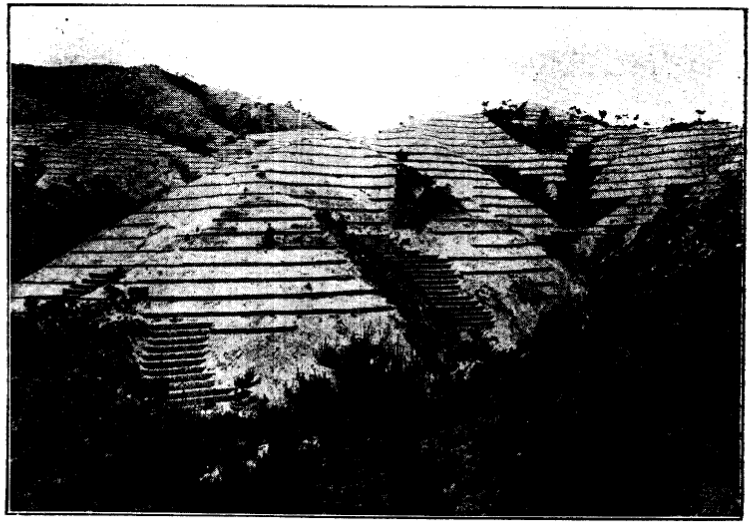
Lumber Forest on the Upper Yalu

FORESTRY

The area of forest lands in Chosen is about 16,420,000 *chobu*, or over 70 per cent. of the entire area of the country, but owing to lack of good care and management in the past the area of standing forests is estimated at about 9,000,000 *chobu* only, the major part of which is State owned, and these are chiefly found in the remote frontier or mountain regions. Even these, however, from being left to themselves show signs of decay. On the other hand, there

is a constantly increasing demand for building material, fuel, railway sleepers, telegraph poles, bridge beams, wood pulp, etc., so the Government is doing its utmost to secure permanent conservation and cultivation of forests, while providing against the indiscriminate felling of trees long resorted to by improvident people. Throughout the country many varieties of plants of both the temperate and frigid zones are present because of the wide difference in climate and soil between the north and south. For instance, in the basins of the frontier rivers and in the highlands in the north, the spruce, birch, larch, Korean pine, etc., are found, and in the central and and southern parts the red and black pine, acacia, oak, alder, bamboo, etc. The Korean flora is so exceedingly rich that as many as 700 species have been found, plainly showing how favoured the land is for afforestation. But the sylvan wealth of the country was long neglected under the old regime, and the people took to wanton felling of trees, except in strictly forbidden areas, so that denudation of forest land was in evidence everywhere.

Rafts on the Upper Yalu



Afforestation of Denuded Hills

In 1908, the Korean Government, acting in conformity with Japan's advice, promulgated a forestry law as basis for forestry administration, and after the annexation a new law was issued, providing among other matters that State unreserved forest lands may be leased to the people for the purpose of afforestation and ultimately transferred to those successfully accomplishing the work, and the area of lands so leased reaches more than one million *chobu*, of which about one-third has been transferred to those meeting with success.

Afforestation

The first step taken toward afforestation was the creation of model forests in 1907 on the hills near Keijo and Heijo, followed later on by similar undertakings near Suigen, Kaijo and Taikyu. In recent years the re-clothing of denuded woodlands around large centres of population has been taken up extensively to prevent sand-drifts, and to afford a future supply of timber. The area

thus covered at State expense up to 1929 totals 36,560 *chobu*, and the number of young trees planted 77,218,000.

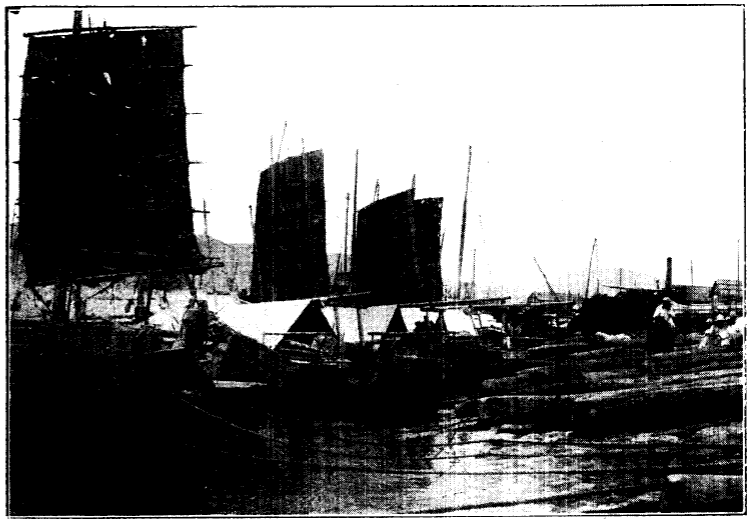
The first afforestation work maintained at local expense was started in Kogen province in 1911, and all the provinces are now engaging in the work. Every opportunity is seized by the authorities to arouse the interest of the people in afforestation, and to cultivate in them a love for trees. Schools are provided with lands on which to plant trees, and the 3rd of April, one of the national holidays in Japan, was fixed upon as Arbor Day, on which day universal planting is encouraged. Private afforestation undertakings are encouraged by the grant of a subsidy or supply of saplings gratis.

Forest Enterprises

For improvement of forestry on a sound basis the scientific examination of forest plants carried on since 1913 has been much enlarged. In 1922 an experimental forestry station was established in a suburb of Keijo to take charge of the work in a more systematic way. To exploit the rich timber land in the upper reaches of the Yalu a joint institution by the Japanese and Korean Governments with a capital of 1,200,000 *yen* was formed in 1906, and proved the origin of the present Forest Station at Shingishu, near the mouth of the Yalu, which, together with a similar joint enterprise of Japanese and Chinese on the other side of the Yalu, forms one of the largest suppliers of timber in this part of the world. The timber felled is mostly rafted down to the lumber yard at Shingishu, to be sawn and sold there.

FISHERY

Surrounded on three sides by water with a coast-line over 10,000 miles long, Chosen is favourably conditioned as regards fisheries, and especially so as the waters around are full of life, beneficially influenced by both warm and cold currents. Notwithstanding such natural advantages the fishing industry remained undeveloped owing to the primitive system employed by Korean fishermen, but in recent years great strides have been made through improved means of fishing, exploitation of new fishing grounds, and the increased efficiency of the fishermen themselves under



Fishing Boats

the encouragement and protection of the Government, and this is shown in the value of the catches which was only 8,000,000 *yen* in 1910 but rose to 65,000,000 *yen* in 1929, while prepared aquatic products during the same period increased from 2,650,000 *yen* to over 44,815,000 *yen*.

For the promotion of fishery the Government has been engaging in aquatic experiments since 1912, and in 1922 a central organ called the Fisheries Experimental Station was established at Fusan in order to carry on the work more scientifically and practically. On the other hand artificial culture of some marine products has made rapid progress of late, the most flourishing being that of laver and oysters in southern maritime provinces, with an output worth a little over 3 million *yen*.

In 1923 a Chosen Fisheries Association was formed in Keijo and a similar institution in each province. They engage chiefly in such works as rescue at sea, supplying free medicine to the sick, investigation of fishing conditions, guidance of fishermen in their

business, etc., and have an aggregate membership of over 300,000.

Principal catches each over a million yen in value in 1929

	yen
Sardine	15,362,000
Mackerel	7,311,000
Sciaena	4,176,000
Mintai (Alaska pollack)	2,240,000
Herring	2,926,000
Yellow-tail	1,581,000
Prawn & Shrimp	1,541,000
Cod	1,872,000
Plaice	1,729,000
Sea-bream	1,731,000
Cybium	1,845,000
Horse-mackerel	1,156,000
Hair-tail	1,718,000
Shark	1,058,000
Laver	2,272,000

A Catch of Mackerel

MINING

Chosen is rich in mineral resources. Nearly every kind of useful mineral, except sulphur, petroleum, and asphalt, is to be found in goodly quantity, but it was long before this natural wealth was touched by developing hands. The first mining concession was granted in 1896 to an American named James R. Morse, and other foreign concessions followed, almost all for gold mining. Japanese activity in the Korean mining field dates only from 1911 when some Japanese capitalists were invited to enter the arena, and seeing the gold mines so far known in the hands of men of other nationalities their eyes turned to other directions, principally iron and coal, and in 1917 the large iron foundry of the Mitsubishi Company was established at Kenjiho.

By an act of 1916 it was ruled that a mining right could only be granted to a Japanese citizen, though of course the mining right already secured by foreign individuals or corporations having their head office in the country are held inviolable for the term of their charters. Toward the end of 1921 revision was made in the mining law so as to permit of extension in mining claims.

The four principal minerals of Chosen are:

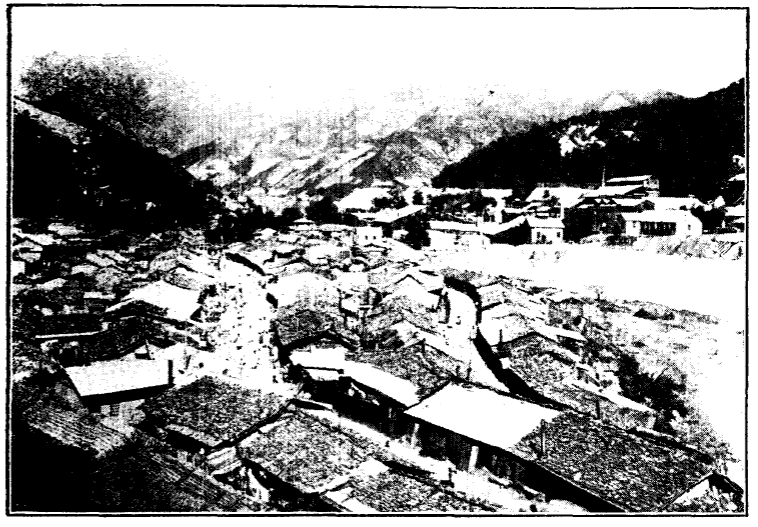
Gold: Holding the most important place since nearly half the total output of gold in the Japanese Empire is produced in Chosen. The two largest gold mines are Unsan and Shojo Mines located near the frontier and operated by Americans and Frenchmen respectively. Next comes Suian Mine worked by Englishmen and Sansei and Koyo Mines by Japanese. These mines are well equipped with modern machinery and some even have a cyanide plant. Smaller mines, either vein or placer, are in the hands of Japanese or Koreans. Of late the Kuhara Mining Company has built a large smelter at Chinnampo, where gold ore purchased by the Company is refined. By the establishment of this plant not only have the small miners been greatly facilitated in their mining operation but sulphide gold ores can now be reduced with ease.

Iron: Of iron deposits, limonite is the most considerable. The principal iron mines are in the west—in the provinces of Kokai and South Heian. Second to it comes hematite, the chief producer of which is Anak Mine. Magnetic iron is also found in many places, though its production is as yet inconsiderable. Of the mines

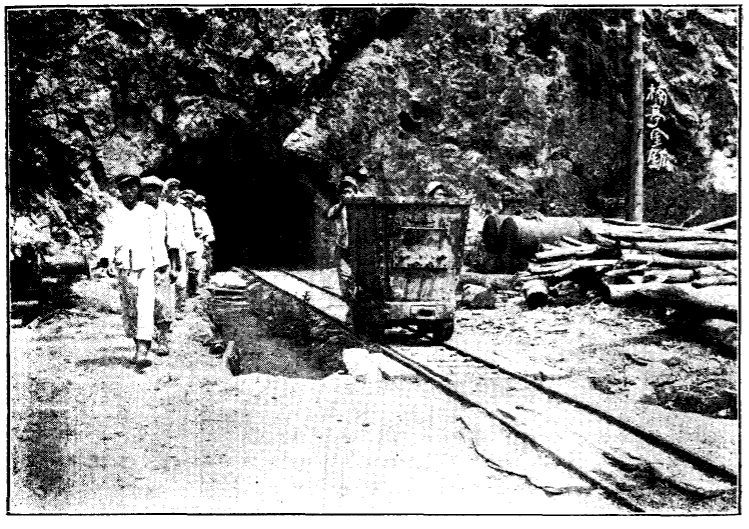
in existence the largest are those at Sainei and Inritsu, both owned by the Government since 1908. Besides the above there are several private undertakings, all of which seem to have a bright future.

Coal anthracite: Coal is found in very extensive seams in the neighbourhood of Heijo along the Daido River. The working of this important colliery has been conducted by the Government since as early as 1907, but the bulk of the output is now sent to the Naval Briquette Factory at Tokuyama, Japan, for use in the Imperial navy. As the result of Government prospecting in recent years quite a number of large coal-fields have been discovered, of which those at Kaisen, Junsen, and Tokusen in South Heian-do and at Sanchok in Kogen-do are considered very promising, each having a rich seam of fine quality.

Graphite: This is of two varieties, scaly and earthy. The former, considered the best on account of the 90 per cent. carbon it contains, is found in the northern frontier regions, while the latter, somewhat inferior in quality, is largely found in the south. The entire output of both kinds is exported to Japan and other countries.



Shojo Gold Mine

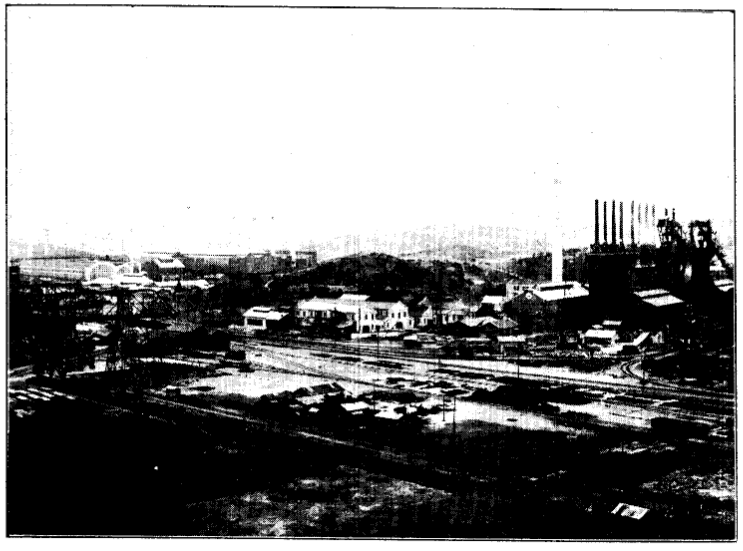


Suian Gold Mine

The total value of the mineral output in Korea was 6,000,000 *yen* at the time of annexation. During the great War a big mining boom prevailed and in 1918 the production reached as high as 30,000,000 *yen*, but the post-war depression affected the business and many mines had to shut down. From 1921, however, mining gradually resumed its forward movement and the output in 1929 amounted to 26,488,000 *yen*.

Principal mineral products in 1929

Pig iron	6,795,000 *yen*
Coal	6,280,000
Gold	5,848,000
Iron ore	3,153,000
Gold & silver ore	2,353,000
Copper	1,348,000
Graphite	510,000
Concentrates	406,000



Mitsubishi Iron Works, Kenjiho

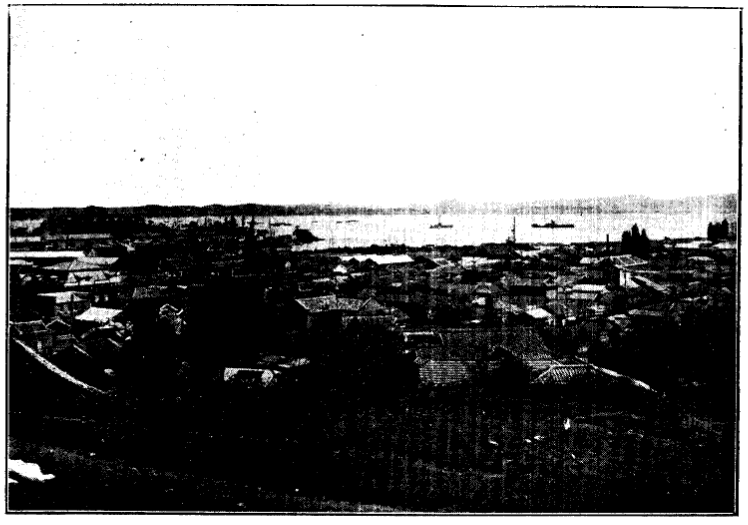
INDUSTRY

The Koreans of old were a very deft race, and their weaving, ceramics, and metal casting had attained a high state of development, as is evidenced by the many specimens still extant. But during the last Korean dynasty the arts and crafts were utterly neglected through the baneful influence of misrule, and only the making on a small scale of a few simple commodities was carried on.

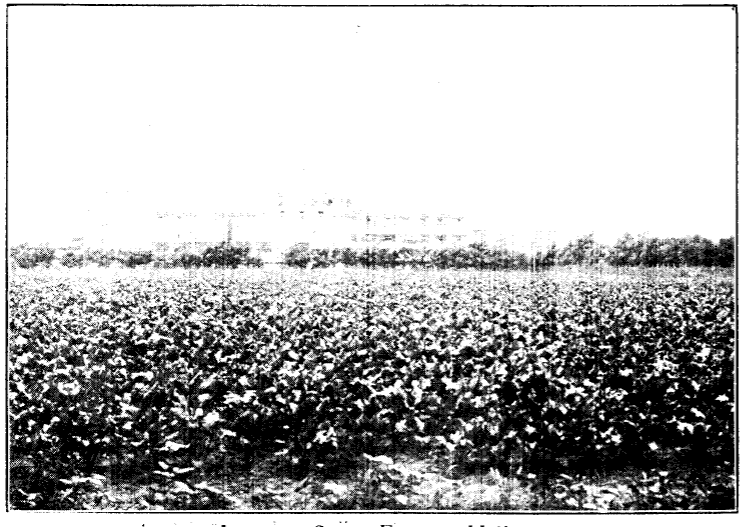
But Korean industry is now witnessing as revolutionary a change as any country has ever seen. Prior to the European War there existed very few factories run on modern lines, and the supply of almost all manufactured articles depended on import. The War, however, stimulated the growth of industries to a striking extent since the country had no lack of raw material and labour, and the manufacturing industry, though still in its infancy, has made such advance in recent years that the value of output, only 9,230,000 *yen* in 1910, reached 392,530,000 *yen* in 1928, while the number of factories and workshops increased from only 151 employing 8,200 hands to over 5,000 employing 100,000 hands with an aggregate capital of 550,000,000 *yen*.

Among the manufactures offering favourable prospects the most important are weaving, ceramics, paper, brewing, metal works and leather goods.

(1) The weaving of cotton is mostly carried on by the country women at home, but of late mills have sprung up for doing the work on a larger and more systematic scale, the largest of them being run by the Chosen Weaving Co. at Fusan, which was started in 1922. As the larger part of the raw cotton harvested is exported to Japan the demand for cotton goods is still largely met by import. Hemp-weaving comes next in importance to that of cotton. (2) Ceramics is an art in which the Koreans once exhibited great skill, and in recent years attempts have been made to revive this lost art with a considerable measure of success. The most noted factories are those of Onoda Cement Co. started at Heijo in 1919 and the Japan Pottery Co. at Fusan in 1922. (3) Paper



Chinnampo

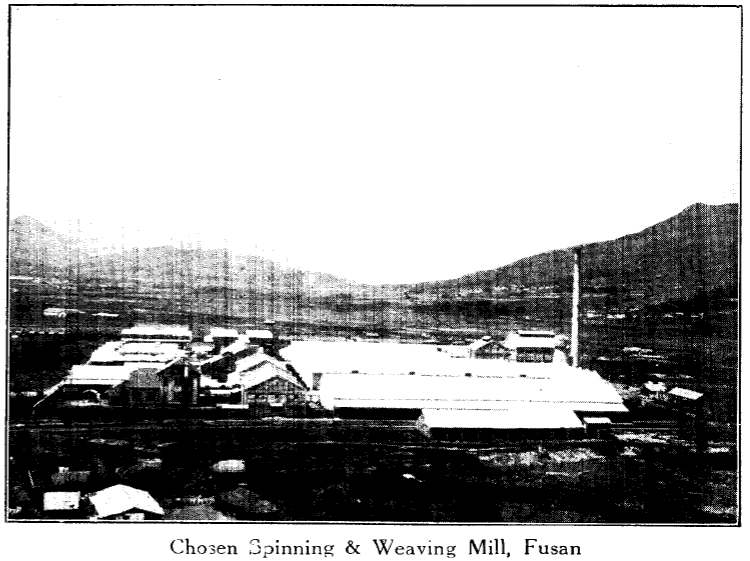


Japanese Sugar Factory, Heijo

making is mostly done by hand at home. Korean paper has survived the competition of modern mills as it has a superior quality of its own which the primitive method employed in its manufacture alone can give. Of late years, however, the demand for foreign paper has grown considerably and shows an increasing tendency. (4) Metal works have been extensively carried on in Chosen since very early days. Brass ware is in very popular use in Korean households, and much skill is shown in its fabrication, but the supply of iron ware still largely depends on import. (5) Brewing is also extensively conducted, comprising liquors and soy. The demand for *saké* is growing especially among the Japanese in the country, and the production of it is on the increase each year. The same thing can be said of soy. (6) Wangle matting is a Korean speciality made of wangle, a kind of reed peculiar to Korea, and baskets, hats, and fancy goods are also made of the same material. It gives promise of becoming an article of [illegible]t, and the output is now valued at about 2 million *yen*. (7) Sugar is a promising industry, the manufacture of it on a modern system being started at Heijo by the Japan Sugar Company in 1920 as the district round was found quite suitable for the raising of the sugar-beet. (8) Leather manufactures seem very promising, though the output is only a million *yen*, several tanyards having been established in the country, the largest being at Yeitoho near Keijo. (9) Soap was formerly known only as an import, but as there is a good supply of raw material available in the country it is now being manufactured on a fairly large scale in Keijo, Heijo, and Fusan, the production amounting to 1,800,000 *yen* a year. The manufacture of washing soap in particular has a great future. Besides the above, flour, vegetable oils, and rubber goods are worthy of notice as being among the country's profitable enterprises.

Output of leading manufactures in 1929

Raw silk	19,191,000 *yen*	Ceramics	13,088,000 *yen*
Textiles	30,387,000	Metal works...	13,276,000
Paper & Paper works	6,805,000	Wood works...	6,500,000



Chosen Spinning & Weaving Mill, Fusan

Straw works	13,279,000 *yen*	Tobacco.....	33,867,000 *yen*
Liquors	56,094,000	Manures.....	11,180,000
Flour	10,489,000	Sugar.....	15,865,000

FINANCE

Budget

The financial disorder in Korea under her old regime went to the extreme through years of misrule, and wellnigh spelt the ruin of the country. So when Japan came to assist Korea in the management of State affairs, she found the financial situation the one to be tackled and saved before anything else. As a sequel to the agreement between Japan and Korea in August, 1904, Baron Megata, an eminent economist, was appointed to the Korean Government as financial adviser, and he devoted himself to the hard task of adjusting Korean finances. The result of his work revealed itself during the protectorate period, and among the important reforms he effected financially were the adoption of the gold standard with a uniform currency, strict observance of the financial law in budget-making, institution of an equitable taxation system, and a clear distinction made between Imperial and State property. To enable the Korean Government to cover the deficits constantly occurring in its budgets Japan yearly advanced a considerable sum of money in the form of a loan free of interest and for an indefinite period.

On annexation the finance of the country took on a new footing with regard to Japan, and a special account was established for the administration of Chosen, the expenditure to be met as far as possible by her own internal revenue with the deficit, if any, to be made good with a subsidy from the national treasury, and from 1911 onward a subsidy of 12,350,000 *yen* was yearly granted bythe home Government, but this was reduced to 10,000,000 *yen* in 1913. The Government-General then adopted a policy of financial independence and in 1919 was able for the first time to dispense with a State subsidy.

However, it was soon found that financial aid was again necessary owing to the prosecution of cultural enterprises entailing a large increase in expenditure, and in 1920 a subsidy of 10,000,000 *yen* was received, which rose to 19,000,000 *yen* in succeeding years

Bank of Chosen Keijo

until 1927 when it dropped to 15 million *yen*. The fact that Chosen is still in a process of transition and construction accounts for the need of assistance from the outside for some indefinite time to come.

Annual Account

Year	Revenue			Expenditure		
	Ordinary	Extra-ordinary	Total	Ordinary	Extra-ordinary	Total
	Yen	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*
1911	24,067,583	24,674,199	48,741,782	27,891,437	20,850,345	48,741,782
1915	39,776,729	19,06[illegible],764	58,873,403	37,037,155	22,775,843	58,873,403
1919	52,642,608	24,618,082	65,141,653	39,693,250	37,862,440	65,141,653
1924	102,383,844	40,312,315	142,700,159	106,208,526	36,491,633	122,700,159
1925	112,512,064	34,561,318	178,082,382	136,867,730	41,214,652	178,083,382
1926	151,041,757	43,446,157	194,487,914	143,001,596	52,486,318	194,487,914
1927	165,773,875	45,136,136	210,910,111	150,879,900	60,030,202	210,910,111
1928	179,844,029	42[illegible]3	222,768,979	161,873,281	60,800,761	222,749,979
1929	195,975,003	50,8[illegible],040	246,852,843	176,558,644	70,204,199	246,852,843
1930	202,057,540	37,672,243	239,729,783	186,672,827	53,056,956	239,729,783

Budgets for 1927 to 1930

Items / Year	1930	1929	1928	1927
Ordinary Revenue	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*
Taxes	43,734,066	45,055,531	42,629,766	40,804,650
Stamp Receipts	11,078,259	11,454,872	11,454,872	10,646,207
Receipts from Government Undertakings & Properties	144,710,006	136,793,131	122,613,856	22,112,794
Miscellaneous	2,535,209	2,668,523	2,145,536	2,210,224
Total	202,057,540	195,975,003	179,844,029	165,773,875
Extraordinary Revenue				
Loans (Public & Other)	12,500,000	24,800,000	19,000,000	19,000,000
National Treasury Grants	15,473,914	15,473,914	15,473,914	15,473,914
Miscellaneous	9,698,329	10,603,926	8,356,099	10,662,322
Total	37,672,243	50,877,840	42,830,013	45,136,236
Grand Total	239,729,783	246,852,843	222,674,041	210,910,111
Ordinary Expenditure				
Prince Yi Household	1,800,000	1,800,000	1,800,000	1,800,000
Government-General Offices	4,654,477	4,891,605	4,768,550	4,461,922
Justice & Prisons	8,258,021	8,254,330	7,705,468	7,639,862
Provincial Offices	31,392,868	31,347,229	30,261,191	30,043,979
Education	3,634,992	3,702,615	3,287,289	2,302,179
Customs	1,247,113	1,212,742	1,040,481	1,000,087
Monopolies	26,704,114	23,665,348	22,781,320	21,301,936
Afforestation	4,983,718	4,978,631	4,642,902	4,566,857
Communications	13,659,279	13,395,705	12,665,278	11,937,366
Railways	61,495,803	58,473,138	49,912,662	43,006,718
National Debt Service	23,525,280	19,447,172	17,916,173	16,817,576
Reserves	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,560,000	2,500,000
Miscellaneous	2,817,159	2,890,129	2,951,967	3,502,078
Total	186,672,827	176,558,624	161,873,281	150,879,009
Extraordinary Expenditure				
Investigations & Examinations	921,853	580,849	550,228	535,195
Subsidies	16,902,023	16,897,499	15,500,391	15,500,666
Building & Repairs	3,088,228	4,573,110	3,479,064	4,527,591
Engineering Works	10,190,341	10,335,096	8,869,902	7,694,102
Railways	12,500,000	20,000,000	19,000,000	19,000,000
Arable Land Improvement	4,974,705	5,608,105	6,104,818	5,992,818
Protection of Koreans Abroad	819,647	916,819	925,949	925,949
Miscellaneous	3,660,159	11,382,751	6,370,346	5,853,881
Total	35,056,956	70,294,199	60,800,761	60,030,202
Grand Total	239,729,783	246,852,843	222,674,042	210,910,111

Note: Items for local police and sanitation do not appear in the list and the reason is that control of both was transferred to the provincial offices in 1921.

Taxation

In drafting its taxation system the Government paid the utmost attention to make the burden of it fall equitably upon all classes. There are now 10 major taxes, of which the land tax is the most productive, yielding 14,819,000 *yen* in 1929, or 40% of the entire amount raised by taxation.

Receipts from domestic taxes and from Yokutun or leased State lands in 1929

Land Tax	14,819,584 *yen*
Corporation Income Tax	1,199,588
Exchanges Tax	175,214
Liquor Tax	13,229,787
Tobacco Cultivation Tax	254,116
Sugar Consumption Tax	3,095,766
Mining Tax	619,434
Bank of Chosen Note Emission Tax	5,792
Business Tax	1,516,967
Unearned Increment Tax	265,623
Total	35,181,871
Income from *Yokutun* Lands	371,291

Tariff

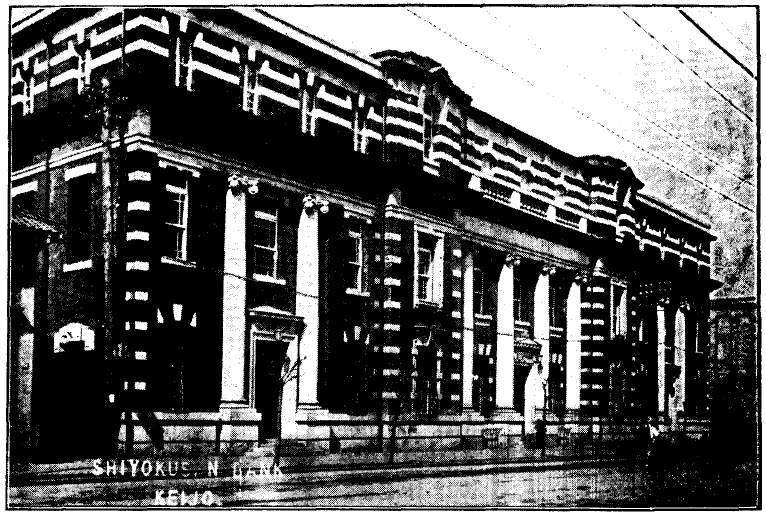
The customs tariff in Chosen is on the same basis as that in Japan, but with certain exceptions, salt, petroleum, coke, and timber being admitted under a lesser duty or even duty free.

Though it is a principle that no tariff wall must exist between Japan and Chosen the particular situation in the finance and industry of Chosen renders the imposition of import duties on some commodities absolutely necessary, and liquors and textiles are the articles so discriminated against. Customs receipts in 1929 amounted to ¥10,716,000.

National Debt

In 1905 the Korean Government on the suggestion of its adviser, Baron Megata, floated a loan of 2,000,000 *yen* in Tokyo and the proceeds were appropriated to covering the deficit in the revenue. Other loans followed one after the other, driven by necessity, and on the eve of annexation in 1910 the national debt stood at 45,590,000 *yen*.

As the revenue in succeeding years proved inadequate to finance all government undertakings, recourse to public loans became unavoidable, the more so as the imperative need of providing for expansion in enterprises necessitated increased expenditure each year, and the outstanding debt of the country now stands approximately at 377,000,000 *yen*.



Chosen Industrial Bank, Keijo

Han-Song Bank (Korean), Keijo

Banking

Banking on a modern system was first introduced when the Dai Ichi Ginko (First Bank) of Japan opened a branch office at Fusan in 1875. A few other banks in Japan followed this example, and banking enterprises were soon started by the Koreans themselves. On Baron Megata becoming financial adviser, he started to systematize and stabilize the disordered financial world of Korea, and the Dai Ichi Ginko in Seoul was empowered to issue convertible notes in 1908, and act as a central bank. Later on, in 1909, the Bank of Korea was established, and the functions entrusted to the Dai Ichi Ginko were transferred to the new bank, and the hypothec banks organized in 1906 in various centres were later amalgamated into one, the Chosen Shokusan Ginko (Industrial Bank). There are also many ordinary banks at work, among them several having their head office in Japan.

After the annexation, the Bank of Korea became the present Bank of Chosen, the authorized capital of which is 40 million *yen*. In addition to conducting the business of the national treasury and note issue as a central bank, it conducts all kinds of general banking.

Business Condition of Banks in 1929

	Bank of Chosen	Chosen Industrial Bank	Chosen Savings Bank	14 Ordinary Banks
Branches	10	52	—	89
	1,000 *yen*	1,000 *yen*	1,000 *yen*	1,000 *yen*
Capital subscribed	40,000	30,000	5,000	28,425
Capital paid-up	25,000	20,000	1,250	15,221
Government shares	1,500	329	—	133
Loans by Government	1,200	1,459	—	166
Reserve fund	2,101	7,043	—	3,241
Debentures issued	—	199,685	—	—
Deposits	30,203	67,510	21,352	122,343
Loans	39,493	266,680	6,010	108,277
Net profit	1,865	2,824	69	1,660

In 1907 local monetary organs called "*Kinyu Kumiai*" or Financing Associations were organized on a membership system

Oriental Development Company, Keijo

with the specific object of accommodating small farmers with necessary funds on easy terms, and each association was granted financial aid by the Government. In 1918 the rules were revised so as to admit of membership being extended to small traders in towns, and in the same year a Kinyu Kumiai Union was formed in each province to supervise the business and to look after the interests of all in the same province. Since its inception the system has been found of great service to middle-class people, so much so that the associations, ten in number at the outset, have multiplied until there are now as many as 600 throughout the country.

Business Condition of Kinyu Kumiai

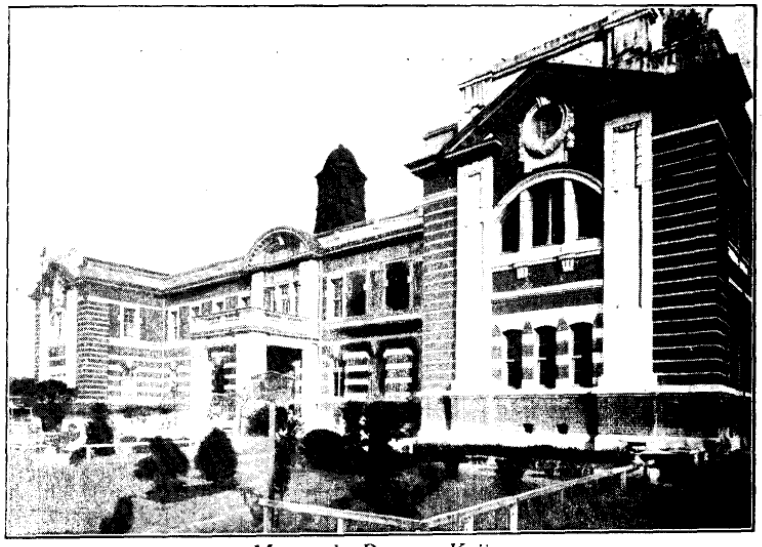
Year	Associations	Members	Paid-up Capital	Government Grant	Deposits	Advances	Reserve
			1,000 *yen*	1,000 *yen*	1,000 *yen*	1,000 *yen*	1,000 *yen*
1926	400	244,374	2,551	2,804	10,098	32,336	1,098
1927	575	446,576	7,064	3,542	6,614	85,177	9,620
1928	597	538,407	7,509	3,662	74,089	91,381	10,890
1929	621	588,560	8,561	3,777	76,892	104,932	12,295

Besides the regular banking institutions noted above the Oriental Development Company, with branches in the country, undertakes financial business, and one of its main functions is to furnish funds necessary for agricultural and other productive activities of the people in general. The Company was organized in 1908 as a joint-stock enterprise with a capital of 10,000,000 *yen*, and has chiefly engaged in the agricultural development of Chosen in co-operation with the Government.

Currency

In 1905, when financial reform was started under the guidance of Japanese financial experts, new coins were minted to take the place of *yopchon*, a bronze coin then in circulation. After the annexation, the Government decided to adopt the currency system and coinage of Japan. As for bank notes, as already mentioned, they were first issued by the Dai Ichi Ginko, then by the bank of Korea, and now by the Bank of Chosen. In 1911

Bank of Chosen Notes



Monopoly Bureau, Keijo

these notes were permitted free circulation in the Kwantung province (leased territory) and the South Manchuria Railway zone.

At present the currency of Chosen is practically the same as that of Japan, the only difference being that the Bank of Chosen notes take the place of the Bank of Japan notes. The amount of money in circulation, which was only 29,000,900 *yen* at the time of annexation, has increased each year.

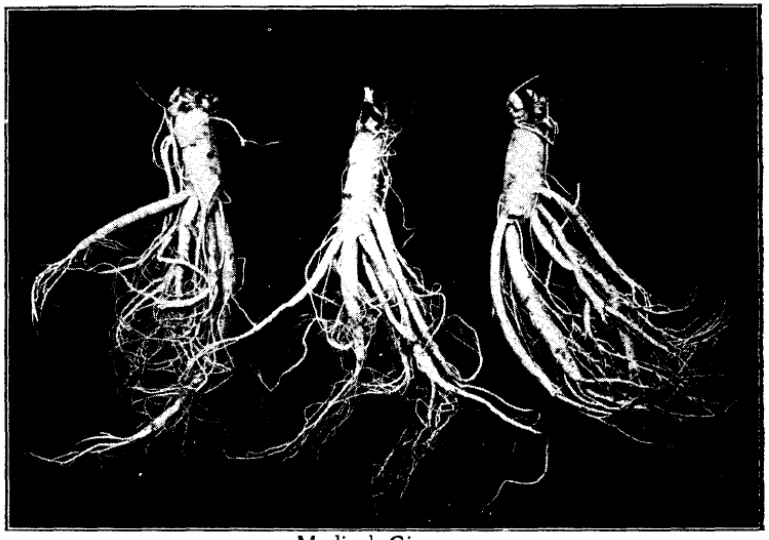
	Amount of money circulated	Bank of Chosen Notes
1921	¥110,000,000	¥101,000,000
1922	¥ 81,000,000	¥ 71,000,000
1923	¥ 90,000,000	¥ 68,000.000
1924	¥ 96,000,000	¥ 87,000,000
1925	¥ 84,000,000	¥ 74,000,000
1926	¥ 91,000,000	¥ 83,000,000
1927	¥ 91,000,000	¥ 83,000,000
1928	¥ 95,000,000	¥ 87,000,000
1929	¥ 95,000,000	¥ 82,000,000

Monopoly

(*Ginseng & Tobacco*)

Ginseng, a very important product of Chosen, was made a Government monopoly from early times. It has long been known in the orient as a wonderfully efficacious tonic and a cure for many diseases, and Korean ginseng, especially the "Korai" kind, is considered the best in the world. Medical ginseng is gathered after being carefully tended for 5 or 6 years, and according to its preparation is divided into two classes, "red" and "white," the former being held in higher esteem. Red ginseng is made by a special process under the sole direction of the Monopoly Bureau, and is chiefly intended for China where it sells at a fancy price. Transactions in it in 1929 amounted to over 3 million *yen*.

Tobacco is cultivated everywhere. There are three species grown, namely, Korean, Japanese, and Yellow or American, of which the first far surpasses the other two in production. Since July, 1921, it has been a government monopoly and constitutes



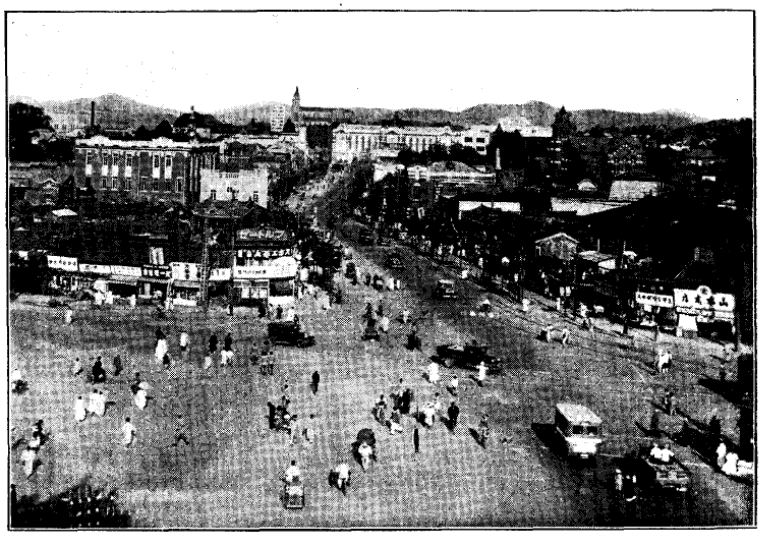
Medical Ginseng

1921 a refinery was set up at Shuan to produce table salt of superior quality, and the market for it proving very favourable the capacity of the plant is being enlarged. The production of salt is yearly on the increase with the maturing of the pans, and now amounts to 180,000,000 *kin*, though it still fails to meet domestic needs by more than one-half.

TRADE

Value of Trade

Prior to the annexation, the total amount of trade reached somewhere in the near neighbourhood of 50,000,000 *yen*, but after that it steadily increased along with the development of traffic and



Nandaimon Street, Keijo

Year	Export to			Import from		
	Foreign countries	Japan	Total	Foreign countries	Japan	Total
	1,000 *yen*	1,000 *yen*	1,000 *yen*	1,000 *yen*	1,000 *yen*	1,000 *yen*
1929	25,773	309,891	345,664	107,767	315,325	423,093
1928	32,149	333,829	365,978	118,181	295,839	413,990
1927	28,133	338,175	358,924	113,943	269,473	383,417
1926	24,779	338,175	362,954	123,933	248,235	372,169
1925	24,341	317,288	341,630	103,388	234,623	340,011
1921	20,884	197,393	218,277	75,868	156,483	232,381
1916	14,854	42,964	57,818	22,675	52,459	75,134
1912	5,616	15,369	20,985	26,359	40,756	67,115

The trade of Chosen covers a wide area embracing the principal countries of the world. Japan having by far the largest interests in the peninsula, heads the list with 90% of the export and 70% of the import, making 80% of the total. The order of comparative importance of foreign countries concerned in the trade is : China and Russia for export, and China, the United States, and England for import.

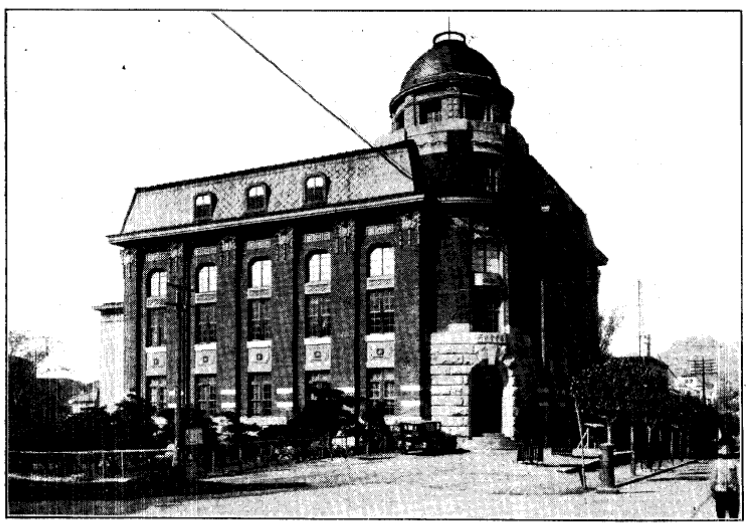
Countries	Export			Import		
	1929	1928	1927	1929	1928	1927
	Yen	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*
China	34,745	31,421	27,283	73,058	81,086	89,953
Asiatic Russia	38	46	122	1,083	858	466
India	6	18	22	4,193	3,947	1,867
Dutch Indies	101	30	81	6,347	7,397	5,646
French Indo-China	30	33	98	3,303	2,887	336
England	3	130	30	3,747	5,151	4,983
Germany	1	4	1	3,074	3,584	844
United States	341	204	140	9,802	8,313	8,208

Value of leading exports in 1928-1929

Articles	1929	1928	Articles	1929	1928
	1,000 *yen*	1,000 *yen*		1,000 *yen*	1,000 *yen*
Rice	148,815	183,730	Cotton	6,809	6,140
Beans	23,268	24,639	Cocoons	4,380	3,869
Fish	13,742	13,366	Raw silk	20,142	16,250
Laver	4,319	2,597	Graphite	1,233	1,156
Sugar	5,603	5,707	Coal	2,840	2,707
Hides	2,762	3,285	Gold ore	1,944	1,891
Fish oil	5,891	4,516	Iron ore	1,676	1,545
Red ginseng	8,380	1,719	Cattle	3,548	4,840
Timber	4,139	4,852	Fertilizers	9,976	7,228
Seaweeds	1,350	1,506			

Value of leading imports in 1928-1929

Articles	1929	1928	Articles	1929	1928
	1,000 *yen*	1,000 *yen*		1,000 *yen*	1,000 *yen*
Rice	14,202	9,714	Ceramics	2,922	2,912
Millet	20,865	25,488	Iron	19,608	16,888
Beans	2,970	3,324	Machines	16,698	16,005
Flour	6,911	6,873	Timber	8,871	10,852
Sugar	9,285	8,701	Leaf tobacco	2,470	4,145
Saké	1,577	1,400	Petroleum	5,795	4,284
Beer	2,385	2,417	Matches	1,690	1,895
Salt	1,465	2,133	Ginned cotton	7,222	6,508
Woollen cloth	5,989	5,651	Cotton yarn	6,718	7,166
Silk tissue	13,893	13,380	Wild silk	9,277	11,056
Rubber shoes	4,219	5,594	Cotton cloth	37,430	44,580
Paper	7,671	8,124	Hemp cloth	5,783	6,153
Coal	10,237	10,380	Fertilizers	23,928	19,482
Cement	3,133	4,091			



Keijo Chamber of Commerce

COMMERCE

Markets

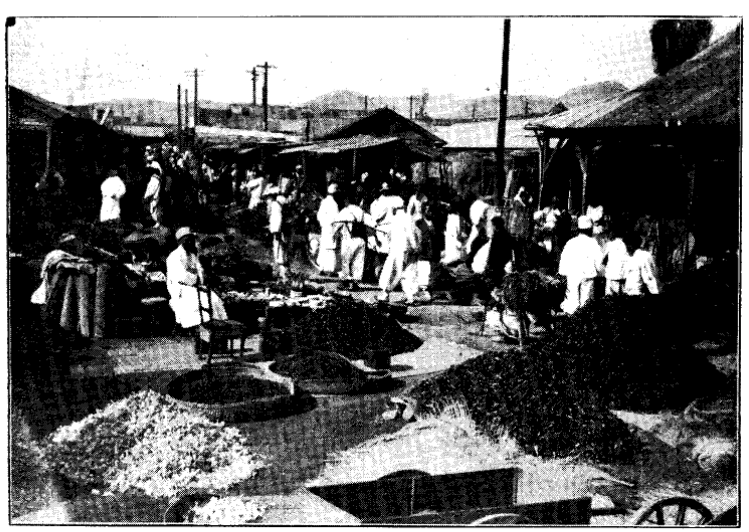
Generally speaking, Korean commerce is still carried on in the old-fashioned markets periodically held in the cities and towns. Most of these markets as a rule are opened every fifth day, though some open at much longer intervals, and on that day people come in from the neighbourhood, to dispose of their products, and with the proceeds purchase what they need. Food, clothing, cattle, drugs, and all necessaries of life in fact are obtained in this manner. This system of trade has been in vogue among the people from remote times and even to-day constitutes an important factor in Korean business life. Such markets at present number more than 1,300, most of which are in the south as in the north the population is sparse, and their annual transactions reach 180,000,000 *yen*.

Spot-markets, so-called, carrying on transactions by description or by showing samples, are held daily, and are subject to strict Government control. Up to the present, permission has been given for the establishment of two in Keijo and one each in other centres, or ten in all, of which one in Keijo deals in securities, the others in grain only.

Companies

With the general growth of industry, the number of companies having their main office in Chosen increased and totalled 1,768 in 1929, showing a remarkable advance since the annexation when they numbered only 150. Classified according to the object for which they were founded they make the following showing with an aggregate capital of 616,079,000 *yen*, of which 310,620,000 *yen* was paid up at the end of 1929.

	1929	1928	1920	1911
Agriculture & Forestry	89	78	49	12
Commerce	589	495	157	76
Manufacture	469	440	135	27
Fishery	23	27	23	1



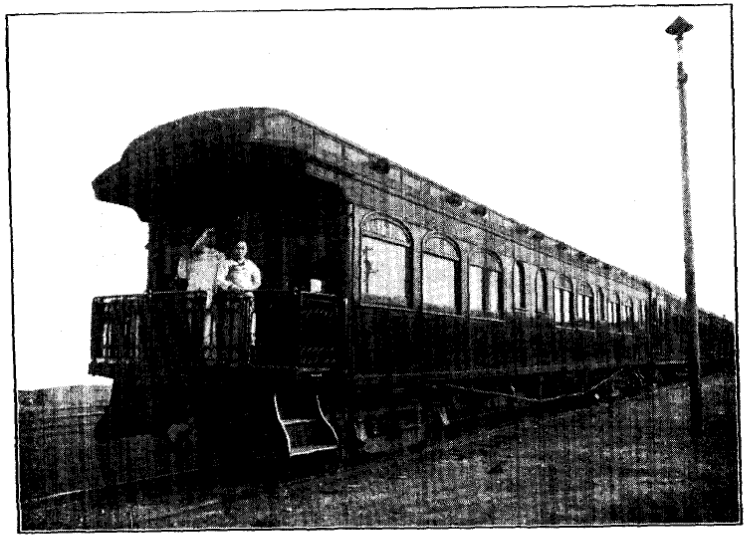
Korean Market at Nandaimon, Keijo

Mining	15	12	7	1
Banking	142	132	44	19
Transportation	183	148	81	19
Gas & Electricity	51	46	20	7
Others	209	168	28	—
Total	1,768	1,547	544	152

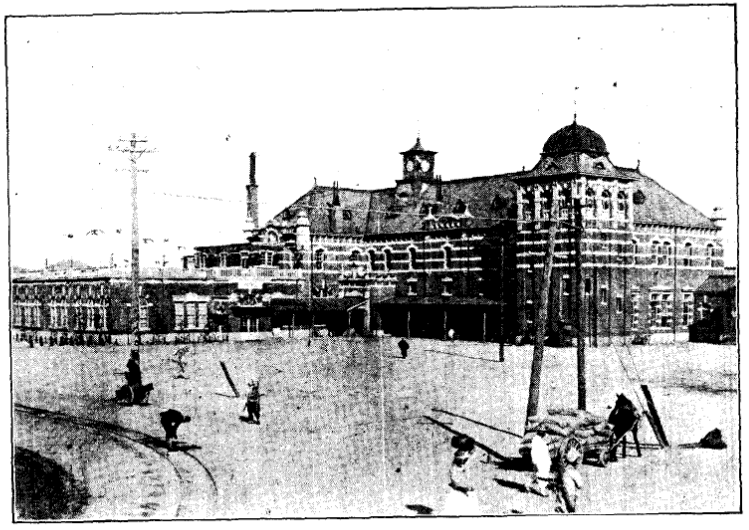
Commercial Institutions

To rouse public interest in the commerce and industry of the country a commercial museum was established in Keijo in 1912, and this was followed by the establishment of a similar institution in every provincial centre for the furtherance of local interests.

In 1915, regulations for Chambers of Commerce were issued, whereby separate chambers for Japanese and Koreans were prohibited, and only one of joint membership permitted to exist in any one centre. These organs now number 11, and are found at Keijo, Jinsen, Kunsan, Mokpo, Fusan, Taikyu, Heijo, Chinnampo, Shingishu, Gensan, and Seishin.



Railway Observation Car



Fusan Railway Station

Weights and Measures

The standardization of weights and measures was enacted in September, 1909, making the units and denominations identical with those current in Japan, though it was not until 1912 that the entire country was brought into line with the system. Japan adopted the metric system in 1924, and it was decided to enforce it also in Chosen from the year 1926.

COMMUNICATIONS

State Railways

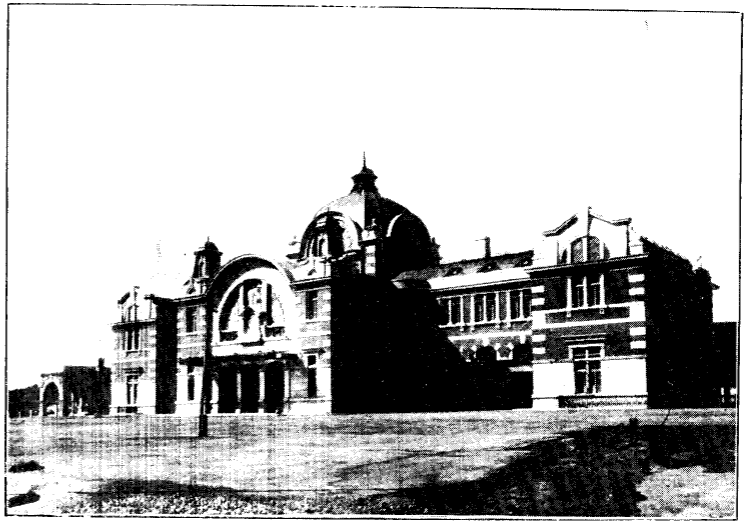
Railways were first introduced to Korea in 1900 by the opening of a line between Keijo and Jinsen. The year 1904 saw completion of the Keijo-Fusan Line, which was followed by the extension of it from Keijo to Shingishu, a town on the northern border near the mouth of the Yalu, the two forming a trunk line traversing

the peninsula lengthwise, a distance of 590 miles. Connecting with the S.M.R. at Antung, it is a part of the international route from Tokyo to Paris via Siberia. Other main lines and branches were later constructed, and at the end of 1929, the entire length of the State railways in Chosen stood at 1,709 miles.

The most signifinant event in the recent annals of the Chosen Government Railways was the completion of the Kankyo Line in October, 1928. The line connects Gensan and Kwainei, so that Fusan and Kwainei are connected via Keijo, and for the greater part of its length runs along the scenic coast of the Sea of Japan, and is destined to play a great rôle in the development of northern Korea, the "pie" of all Chosen, and the Manchurian hinterland. Ten years were required for completion of this line at the cost of over ¥ 90,000,000.

The Railway Bureau of Chosen also conducts a hotel business, and an up-to-date hotel is found at each of Keijo, Fusan, Heijo, Shingishu, and at Choanji and Onseiri on Mount Kongo (Diamond Mountain), the latter two being opened only during the mountain season, May to October.

Chosen Hotel, Keijo



Keijo Railway Station

Private Railways

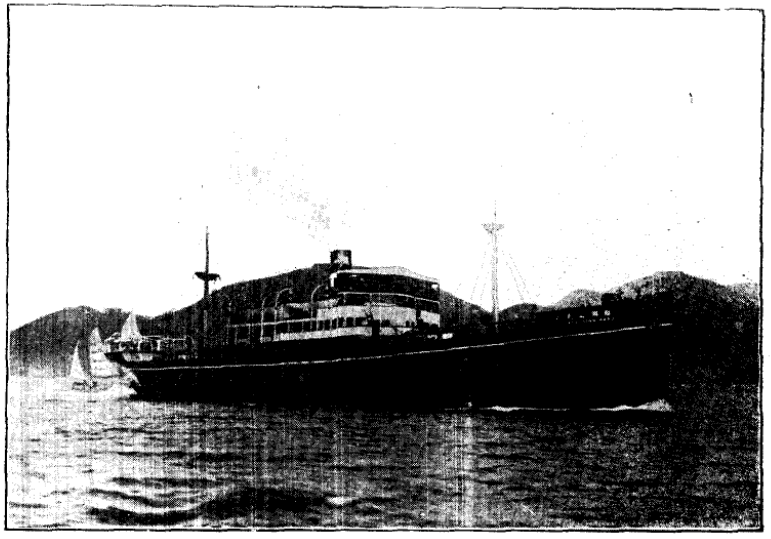
For the proper supervision and protection of private railways in Chosen serving as feeders to the State trunk lines, the Government enacted necessary regulations in 1912, and later on provided for granting special subsidies to the more important lines to encourage the enterprise or to meet the deficiency in profit in their management. The number of private railway companies operating at the end of 1928 was 6, with 5 companies constructing new lines, and the total length open to business was 496 miles with charters granting rights to construct 700 additional miles. There were also 3 electric tramway companies operating 40 miles. Bus services are becoming the fashion of late and nearly all the leading cities and towns have started the business to meet the growing needs of a busy urban life.

Business done by State Railways

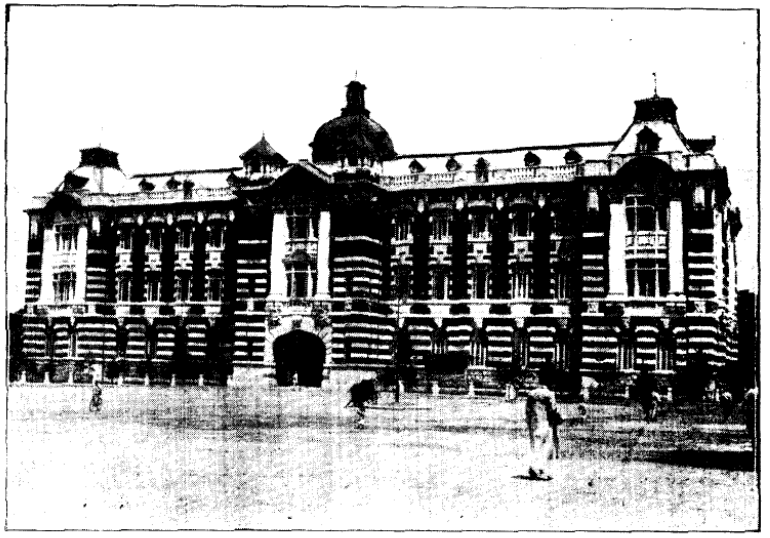
Fiscal year	Length	Passengers	Freight	Receipts
	Miles		*Tons*	*Yen*
1929	1,709	23,225,000	6,062,000	41,820,000
1928	1,583	22,284,000	5,886,000	39,373,000
1927	1,455	20,058,000	5,570,000	36,364,000
1926	1,341	18,458,000	5,027,000	33,810,000
1920	1,157	12,421,000	4,186,000	23,816,000
1911	674	2,024,000	888,000	4,095,000

Navigation

Formerly Korea had scarcely any system of marine administration, so in 1912 affairs relating to routes, ships, seamen, and beacons were all systematized and placed under the control of the Communications Bureau, and in 1914-15 not only were the marine rules unified and adjusted but a marine court was created. In 1910 steam and sailing boats officially registered numbered only 88 with a total of 9,300 tons, but the steady expansion since made in water-borne commerce has led to a considerable increase in the number registered, and in 1928 it showed 182 steamers and 646 sailing boats with a combined tonnage of 73,160, while lines ordered operation by the Government numbered 21 with 117 vessels aggregating 25,700 tons, their routes being (1) interport (2) Korea-Japan (3) Korea-foreign countries.



"Hakutosan-maru," an Up-to-date Vessel Plying Korean Waters

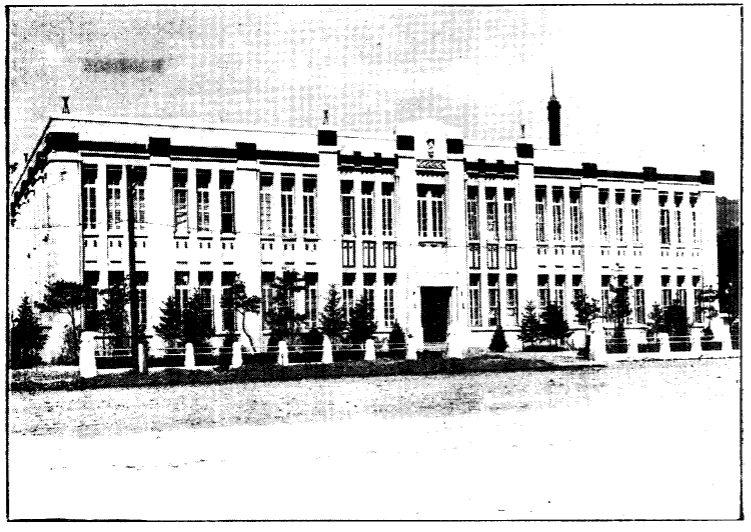


Keijo General Post Office

The first lighthouses were built in 1903 at Jinsen and at three other points. Navigation aids now total 249 consisting of night, day, and fog signals, with the average of one night-signal to every 77 nautical miles of coast.

Post, Telegraph, and Telephone

The Japanese postal service in the peninsula was begun with the establishment of a post office at Fusan in 1876, followed by others in those treaty ports in which Japanese settlers were at all numerous. In 1896 the Korean Government introduced a modern postal system and in 1908 formally joined the Universal Postal Union. But owing to poor management the system was placed



Central Telephone Office, Keijo

under Japanese control in 1905, and Korea came under the same system as in Japan.

The beginning of the telegraph service was seen in 1884, when a Japanese office started operation at Fusan for communication with the homeland. The cablegram service betweeu Fusan and Japan was first owned by a foreign company, which was bought out by Japan in 1910. A wireless service station has been erected at Keijo, Fusan, Saishu Island, and Jinsen.

The telephone system was introduced in Korea as a government undertaking, and voices over the wires between Seoul and Chemulpo were first heard in 1902. Now every leading city and town is equipped with the system and all are connected by long distance lines. In 1928 conversation between Keijo and Dairen also became possible.

At the end of March, 1929, there were 700 post-offices throughout the country, many of which also handled telegraph and telephone messages. Besides, there were 5 telegraph offices and 3 telephone offices for exclusive handling of the respective services. Leading railway stations also handle public telegrams. A radio broad-casting station was built in Keijo and opened to business in February, 1927.

Money Tranfer Services

In 1910 the system of "*furikae-chokin*" or postal saving transfer account was introduced in Keijo to facilitate the settling of commercial transactions, and subsequently business relating to the receipt of local and national revenues, the flotation, and repayment of public loans, etc., was taken up by the post-offices for convenience' sake.

The Japanese post-office in Fusan was authorized to start business in ordinary money orders in 1880, and in 1900 the system of T. T. (telegraphic transfer) was introduced.

Business in foreign money orders was also taken up in 1880, though at first only with Hongkong. In 1908 the post-offices at Keijo and seven other centres were specified as exchange offices under international agreement.

Interior of Keijo Telephone Office

Tokyo-Dairen Air Mail Service via Korea opened 1929

Postal Savings

The system of postal savings was initiated by Japanese during the old Korean regime, but its use and benefit were not much grasped by the people in general, who had lost all idea of saving under long-continued extortion, and in 1908 the number of Korean depositors was only 4,200 with savings amounting to no more than 37,000 *yen*, but consequent on the constant encouragement given to thrift and economy the amount of their deposits has gradually risen as may be seen from the following table.

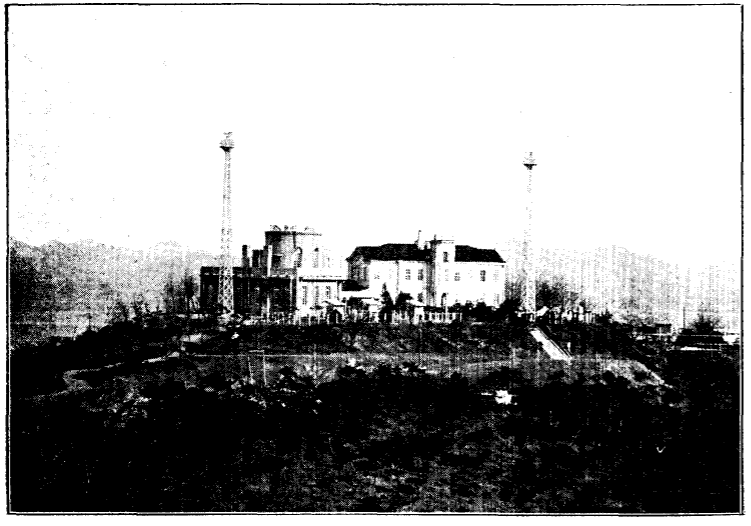
	Total amount		Average amount per person	
Year	Japanese *Yen*	Korean *Yen*	Japanese *Yen*	Korean *Yen*
1910	3,016,420	190,045	28.89	5.44
1920	14,767,404	2,326,166	48.27	2.16
1925	18,527,307	3,000,867	37.82	2.46
1926	19,206,624	3,184,366	37.99	2.39
1927	23,184,210	3,777,009	42.73	2.76
1928	26,481,546	4,305,957	45.33	2.99
1929	31,349,222	4,937,196	52.61	3.33

Electricity and Gas Undertakings

The first electric enterprise in Korea was the tramway in Keijo under American management in 1899, and in 1901 it started the supply of light in addition. In 1910, the first year of the new era, there were only 3 such enterprises with an aggregate capital of ¥3,250,000 and a capacity of 1,180 kilowatts. Since then, however, steady progress has been witnessed and the year 1929 saw the existence of 88 of these undertakings (of which 68 were in actual operation) with a total capital of 207,890,000 *yen* and a capacity of 442,000 kilowatts. Besides, there were 16 official undertakings and 87 private ones. Most of these depend on fuel for the generation of motive power, so government surveys of waterpower possibilities were started in 1910 throughout the country. Now there are 8 waterpower plants in Chosen, with two already in actual operation.

As for the making of coal gas there are only two enterprises, one at Keijo and the other at Fusan, each run as a subsidiary

Electric Company, Keijo



Jinsen Observatory

undertaking by the electric company there. In 1929 they produced a total of 235,415,000 cubic feet of gas.

Meteorological Observation

Meteorological observation in the country was first introduced by Japan in 1904. The central observatory is established at Jinsen and it has branches at Keijo, Fusan, and eight other centres, but in 1914 certain cities, counties, and police stations were directed to make simple forecasts, and to ensure accuracy and rapidity in observation, exchange of meteorological messages was started with the chief observatories in Japan proper, Taiwan, Formosa, Kwantung Leased Territory, Hongkong, Manila, Vladivostok, etc. In the meantime signal stations were set up at different places in the peninsula. The observatory at Jinsen issues storm warnings for the whole of the peninsula and publishes a monthly and an annual report on the weather.

CIVIL ENGINEERING

Roads

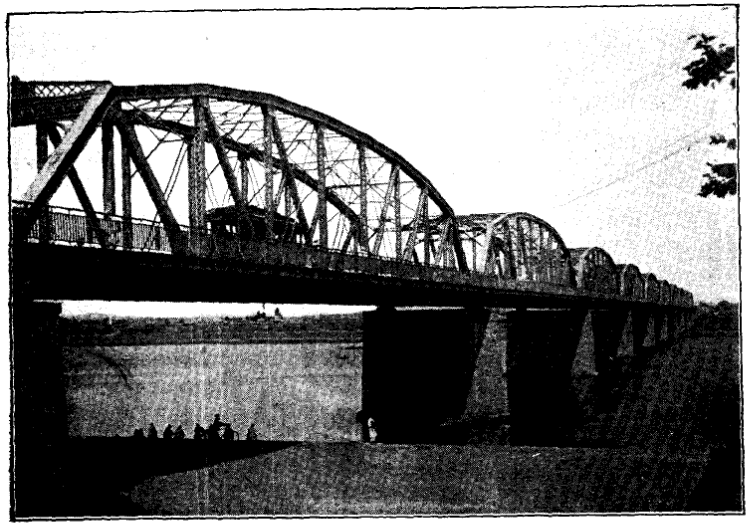
At the beginning of the present regime in Korea, a network of roads for the peninsula was mapped out, the roads in existence being practically nothing but "trails." Seventeen 1st class roads (24 ft. or more in width) of 2,218 km. in length, and 79 2nd class roads (18 ft. in width) of 9,486 km. in length were to serve as arteries for the entire area, with 413 3rd class roads (12 ft. in width) of 11,321 km. in length for local convenience. The two former were to be built at state expense, and the last out of local revenue.

As the first step toward realization of this, 34 1st and 2nd class highways of paramount importance were scheduled to be built or improved within 7 years from 1911 at an estimate of 10,000,00 *yen*. The programme was completed by the building of an iron bridge over the River Kan.

First-class Country Road

The second programme was started in 1917 as a consecutive work for 6 years, from 1917 to 1922, at an estimate of ¥7,500,000, and included the construction of 26 1st and 2nd class roads and the building of 9 bridges over certain rivers. But the money appropriated was all expended before the completion of half the programme owing to the general rise in costs under the influence of the World War. To carry on the work another 20,000,000 *yen* was appropriated, and to the programme was added the construction of highways in the border zone and the repair and reinforcement of the piers of existing wooden bridges, while the date for completion was extended to the year 1932.

Now the country has 9,810 km. of 1st and 2nd class roads and 7,940 km. of the 3rd class. Using these roads were 39,500 hand-carts, 118,500 waggons and ox-carts, and 3,400 automobiles in 1929. Automobile services in the country have rapidly increased in recent years, and almost every local centre is now connected with one or other of the cities and towns.



Iron Bridge over the Daido

An Improved Street in Keijo

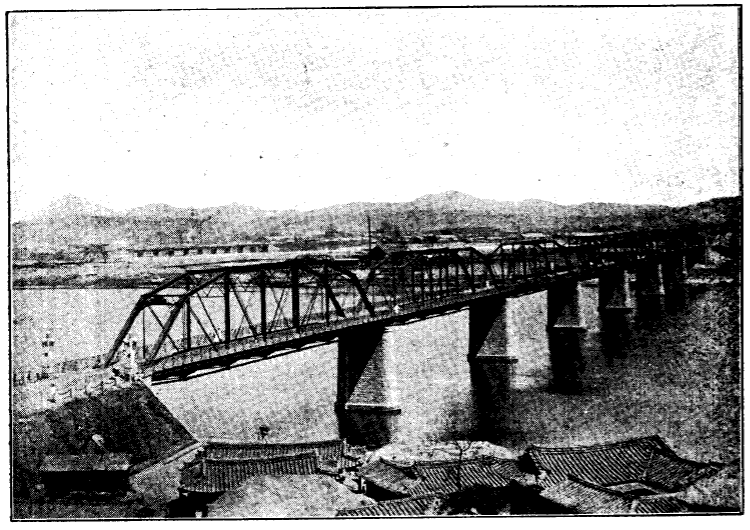
Town-planning

The increased tendency toward urban life in Korea calls for intelligent town-planning and a start was made by selecting the main streets in Keijo for reconstruction and improvement. The work is still in progress and involves a huge outlay. In 1911 the Government started work for town improvement in the cities of Taikyu, Fusan, and Heijo, the foremost cities in the country. There are now 13 cities and towns marked out for such work.

Harbour Works

Harbour improvement was first undertaken in 11 important ports during the protectorate at the estimated cost of 4,000,000 *yen*. While the work was still in progress, annexation took place, with the result that it came into the hands of the present Government, and has since been carried on on a much bigger scale.

Fusan was the first port selected for development up to a maximum capacity of 700,000 tons a year, and this was completed



Iron Bridge over the Kan

in 1918 at the cost of 3,800,000 *yen*. This enabled direct connection to be made between the trunk railway line and the Shimonoseki-Fusan ferry service. However, trade through the port showing every sign of great increase, enlargement of the jetties, construction of a breakwater, and dredging of the harbour to provide a more spacious anchorage were undertaken and completed in 1928 at the cost of 9,000,000 *yen*.

The work at Jinsen was undertaken to provide the port with a lockgate dock, to accommodate with ease three boats of the 4,000 ton class along one side of it. A dock of this kind was sorely needed because of the great tidal range reaching 30 feet. Construction of it was started in 1911 at the estimated cost of some 7,000,000 *yen*, and was completed in 1923.

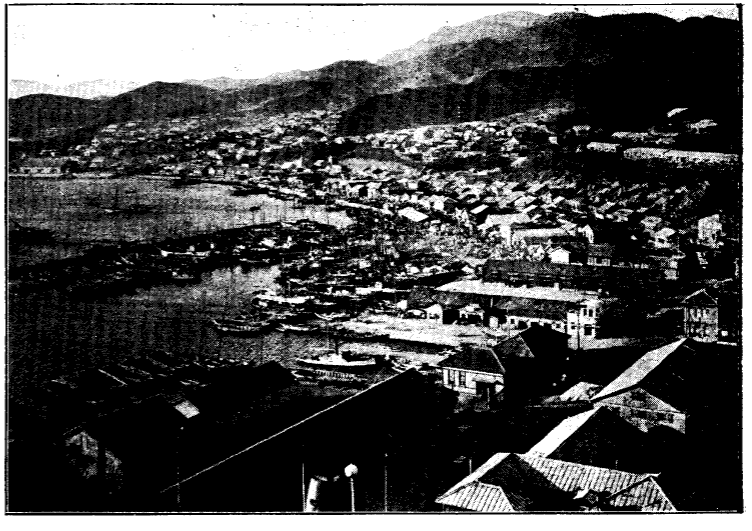
At the ports of Chinnampo, Seishin, Kunsan, Mokpo, Yuki, etc., improvement works are also under way. Seishin is more notable because it is not merely a busy port in the extreme north and very near to Vladivostok, but because it is probably destined to be the Dairen of Chosen when North Chosen and North Manchuria are connected by rail.

River Improvement

The large rivers in Chosen such as the Oryoku (Yalu), Daido, Kan, and Rakuto, are of great value to traffic though they are not yet fully utilized. Unfortunately they are also a source of danger because their inundation, an almost annual event, results in more or less damage done to their basins owing to the lack of conservation works along them and to the deforestation in the upper reaches. A fundamental survey of 11 of the larger rivers was made and six of them were marked out for riparian works over a period of 11 years beginning with 1925 at an estimate of 48,000,000 *yen*.

Waterworks

Generally the drinking water in the peninsula is not particularly pure, so construction of waterworks is encouraged by the Government everywhere possible. The only cities possessed of waterworks in



Seishin

Reisui

pre-annexation days were Keijo, Heijo, Fusan, and Mokpo, but now no town of importance lacks such provision, and the number so provided is already 29.

In the construction and operation of them both Government and local public bodies at first took part, but in March, 1922, the Government transferred the waterworks run by it to their respective towns. However, financial help is still given by it for the construction of new waterworks, and subsidies so far granted amount to some 4,000,000 *yen*, representing 30 to 50 per cent. of new construction.

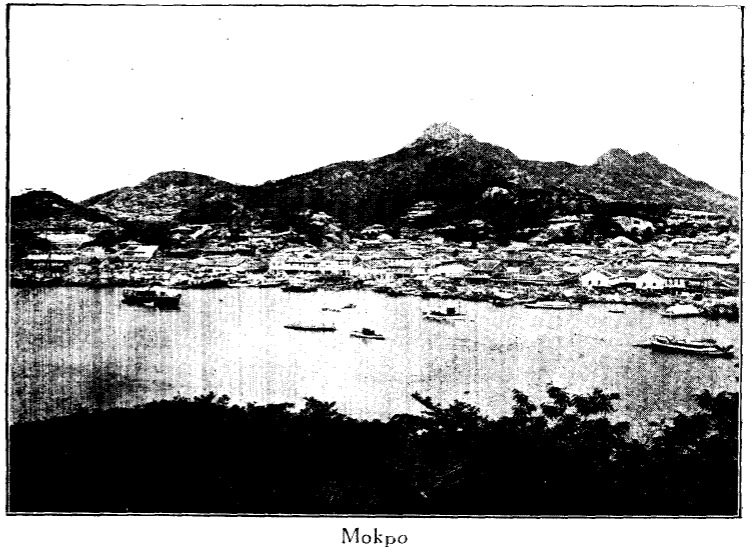
SOCIAL WORKS

Relief Funds

For sufferers from flood, drought, fire and other natural calamities there is provided a relief fund from part of the interest on the Imperial Bounty amounting to 17,390,000 *yen* granted to Korea on the occasion of the annexation, and the amount available for this purpose in the fiscal year of 1929 was 110,000*yen*. Besides this, each province has its own relief fund, the aggregate in the same year amounting to 60,000 *yen*.

In addition to the above, the money granted to Korea from the Imperial purse on special occasions, to the total of 300,000 *yen*, together with a supplementary amount of 100,000 *yen* from the State Treasury, was also set aside as a fund for relief work. The money is spent in supplying the distressed with seeds, farm implements, clothes, medicines, etc. Imperial donations to Korea have also been made on the occurrence of extensive disaster from drought and flood.

To succour the helpless aged and children, the crippled and disabled, sick vagrants, etc., a fund has been established with a portion of the Imperial Bounty granted on the occasion of the annexation and of the coronation of the late Emperor Taisho. At present, 660 young and aged are receiving aid from this fund. The Government also subsidises private bodies engaging in charitable works.



Mokpo

Seiryori, a Suburb of Keijo

Social Benefits

To meet the shortage of housing in urban districts, and for the provision of healthy and sanitary dwellings at a reasonable rent the Government is encouraging the erection of such by cities and towns, and these houses are now found in good number in Keijo, Taikyu, Mokpo, Seishin, Kwoshu, and Kaishu.

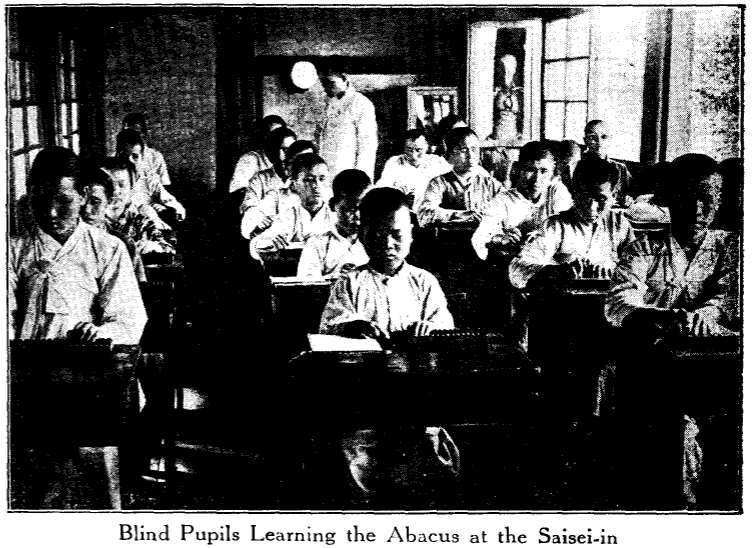
For the benefit of local consumers markets run by public bodies are found in 13 of the principal towns. These markets number 20 in all and the total turnover by them averages 7,270,000 *yen* per annum.

Public pawnshops operating on the minimum of profit are now found in many of the chief centres. Public baths and washing places, and barber's shops have also been established in many places simply for the convenience of the lower classes.

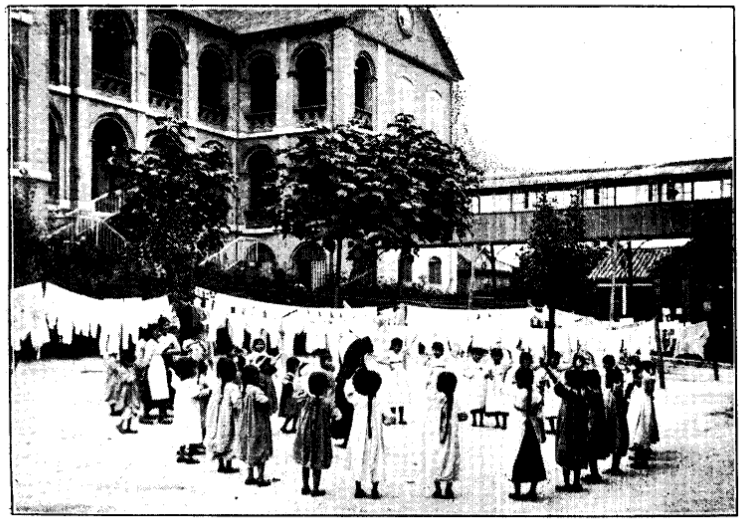
Employment Exchange

Before the year 1917 labour disputes were almost unknown in the peninsula, but after the world war they began to present themselves and are gradually increasing in number.

Of late the demand for labour is increasing in the country owing to the expansion in irrigation and land reclamation works consequent upon the steady prosecution of the plan for increased production of rice and to extension in railroad and road construction, river conservation works, harbour works, etc. Civil engineering works by private interests are also on the increase. Unfortunately the supply of labour is not equally distributed, so acute shortage is felt in one place while in another the supply far exceeds the demand. On the other hand, emigrants to Japan and Manchuria have risen in recent years to 30,000 to 60,000 annually, and among them are very many unprovided with funds and with no definite prospects of employment. To meet the situation, the Government issues railway tickets ta reduced rates to workers going to other places to encourage the more even distribution of labour, and co-operates with the various employment exchanges, while an office has been established at Fusan to make inquiry of would-be migrants to Japan and to dissuade from going those without certainty of employment.



Blind Pupils Learning the Abacus at the Saisei-in



Catholic Orphanage, Keijo

Municipal employment exchanges are now found in Keijo, Jinsen, Fusan, Heijo, Seishin, and Taikyu. Besides these there are 10 institutions run by private bodies. Police stations also co-operate in the work.

In order to make the employment exchange service more efficient, it was provided that from 1929 onward the State would give encouragement by subsidizing the establishment of any public employment exchange up to 50% of its building cost and up to 20% of its running expenses.

Problem of Tenancy

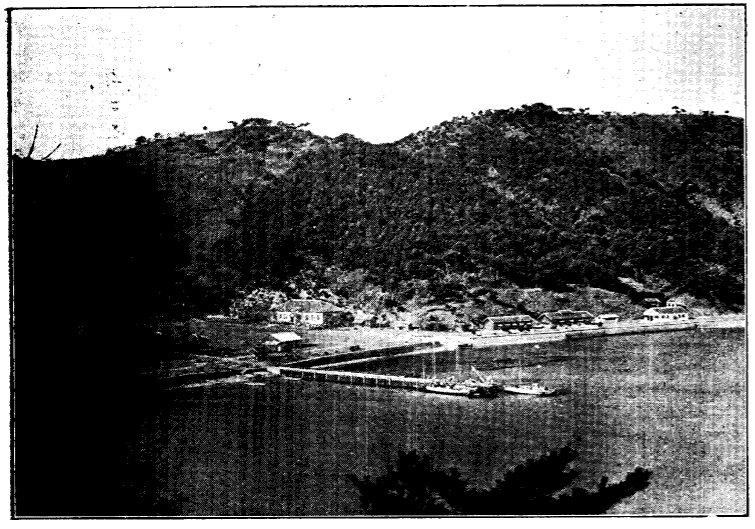
The problem of tenancy is first in importance of all the social problems, as it concerns nearly 80% of the farming population, and the Government-General is now earnestly endeavouring to straighten out and adjust the relation between tenant and owner on a fair basis for their mutual good, the more so since it is fully aware of the fact that up to the present time tenants in many cases have been reduced to a most unfair and uneconomic condition by the exactions of their landlords.

Besides forming a committee for exhaustive investigation of conditions the Government has begun through local authorities the lending of money on easy terms to needy peasant-farmers to secure them their maintenance between harvests and to promote their well-being. This is doubtless proving of great benefit to them, since their only resource in times of difficulty has been the money-lender, too often notorious for his extortionate rates of interest.

Medical Services

A leprosarium managed by the Government-General has been formed on Shoroku Island off the southern coast, and dispensary work is carried on by each provincial hospital. The number of patients so far treated free by these hospitals reaches over 327,000. Many foreign missionaries in Korea are also doing benevolent medical work throughout the peninsula. Itinerant medical men

Tailoring at Salvation Army Boys' Home



Eiko Reformatory near Gensan

dispatched by several of the Provincial Hospitals have treated so far over 1,000,000 patients since April, 1925

Homes for Unfortunate Juveniles

The Saisei-in at Keijo is a home for the orphaned, the blind, and the deaf and dums under Government management. Since its opening in 1912, nearly 1,000 in all have been taken care of by it, the number in 1929 being 227. To this orphanage a farm is attached and the strong and sturdy among the boys are taught farming. The blind and deaf mutes number 105 at present.

In 1923 the Government established a juvenile reformatory at Eiko, a seaside village near Gensan, the inmates of which in 1928 numbered 62 of whom 6 were Japanese. The institution gives them a training in carpentry, farming, or fishing, in addition to an ordinary schooling.

Besides the above mentioned, there are religious organizations of philanthropic nature, among which may be mentioned the Roman Catholic Orphanage in Keijo and Taikyu, and the Salvation Army's Home for Children in Keijo, and very good work is being done by each of them.

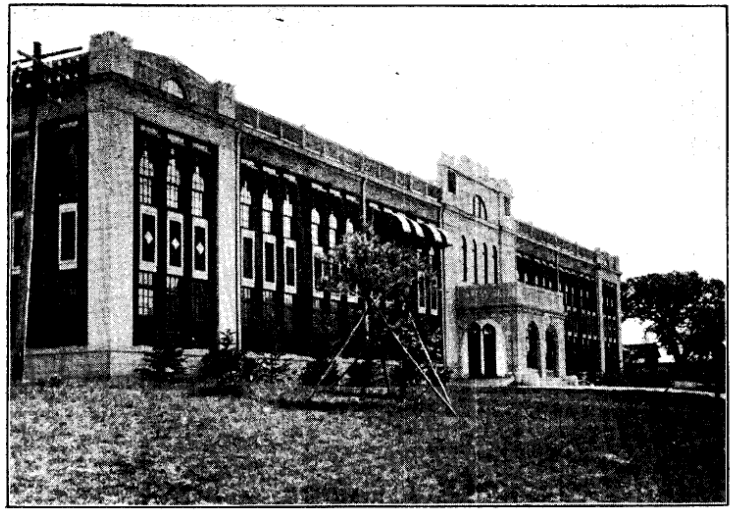
LOCAL ADMINISTRATION

Outline

Chosen is divided into 13 do or provinces, each with its own seat of government presided over by a governor. Decentralization is the principle followed so far as relations between the Government-General and the Provincial Governments are concerned, and by the reform in 1919, the competency of governors was greatly extended, notably in the matter of police control hitherto outside their sphere of office but then transferred to them by virtue of that reform.

Each province is subdivided into Fu (municipalities), Gun (counties), and Myon, (villages and towns). Certain provinces

Keijo City Offices



Kokai Provincial Office, Kaishu

have also Toh (island district). Each of these divisions has its own office of administration.

Province	Area	Administrative Divisions in 1929			
		Fu (Munici-	Gun	Toh	Myon (Village or

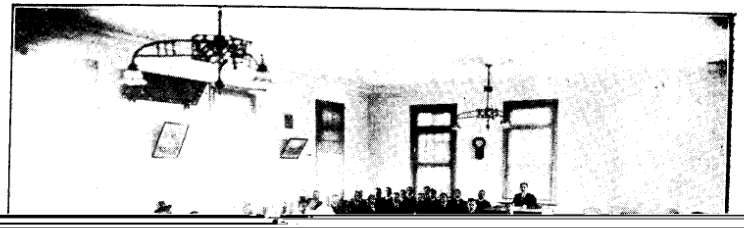
Municipalities

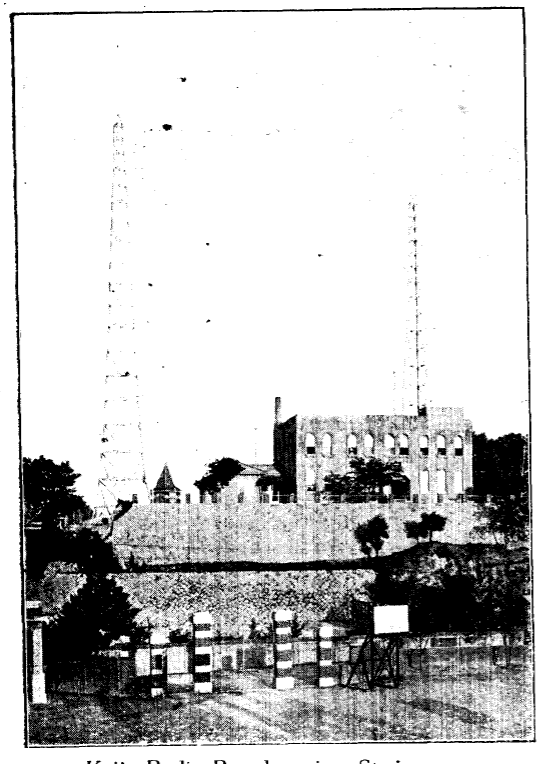
Most of the present municipalities have grown out of the former open ports, in which the several communities, Korean, Japanese, and foreign, existed side by side, each pursuing its own system of control, thus raising obstacles against the proper conduct of civic administration.

In April, 1914, new organic regulations for urban districts were enacted and all residents, whether native or alien, were brought under them. The towns under municipal rule in 1929 were Keijo, Jinsen, Kunsan, Mokpo, Taikyu, Fusan, Masan, Heijo, Chinnampo, Shingishu, Gensan, and Seishin.

The major part of the expenditure of a municipality is defrayed by an assessment in the form of a surtax on State and local taxes. The table below gives the aggregate accounts of 12 cities for recent years, revenue and expenditure being understood to be equal.

Year	1929	1928	1925	1919
	Yen	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*
Amount	16,250,000	11,648,000	8,102,000	2,388,000





Keijo Radio Broad-casting Station

The average burden on each municipal household was 6.69 *yen* in 1919, rising in 1929 to 9.45 *yen*.

Myon

At present the number of Myon (town or village) is 2,493, among which 43 are under somewhat different regulations on account of their comparative economic and cultural importance, and of having a minimum of 1,500 families, of which one-half at least are more or less concentrated in one point. The cardinal differences between these and ordinary Myon are: the former are authorized to raise loans when necessary to carry out new enterprises, but the others are denied such privilege; membership of the Myon Council is elective in the case of the former but appointive in the latter.

Local Public Bodies

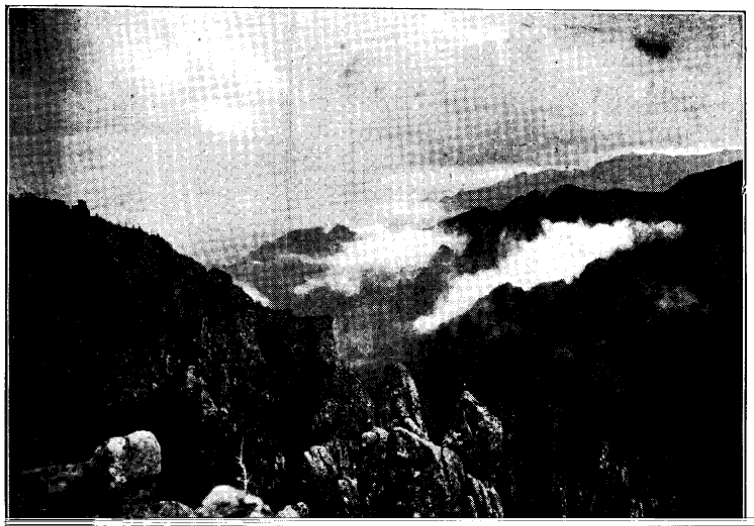
The creation of local advisory bodies in October, 1920, as a preliminary step toward local autonomy was an important innovation in the administration of Korea. They are (1) Provincial Councils, (2) Municipal Councils, and (3) Myon Councils.

Provincial Councils consist of 18 to 37 members according to population. The membership is of two kinds (1) elected and (2) nominated. The former constituting two-thirds of the entire number are appointed by the Governor from among a certain fixed number of candidates elected by municipal and village councils among themselves and the remaining third are nominated by the Governor. Their views are invited on all questions regarding provincial finance. Their term of office is three years, and the office itself is honorary.

Municipal Councils are similar in function to provincial councils. They consist of 12 to 30 members elected for three years by popular vote under a property qualification consisting in payment of at least 5 *yen* a year in municipal taxes. This qualification also applies to voters.

Myon Councils consist of 8 to 14 members appointed by the county magistrates for three years without pay. They discuss village finance. As an exception, 43 Myon have been granted an elective system, similar to that for municipalities, in consideration of their comparative importance in population and local economy as already mentioned.

Shokei-en Garden, Keijo



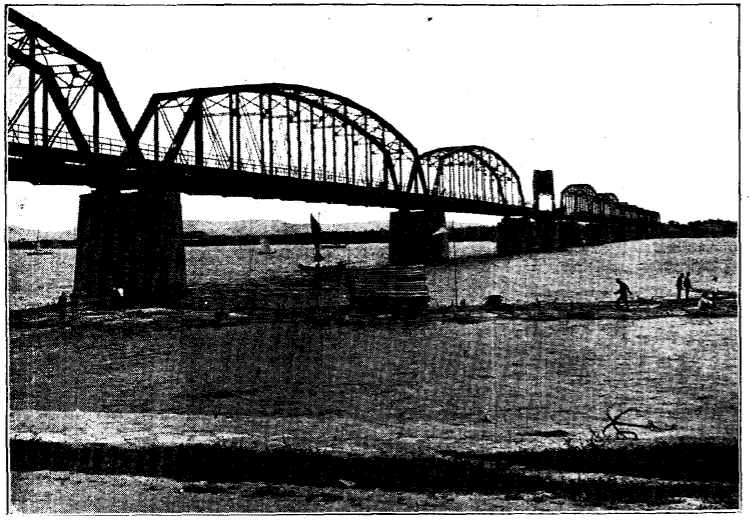
NOTEWORTHY PLACES

Chosen is a land worth visiting from many points of view. It has the best climate in the East, dry and exhilarating most of the time, with blue sky and transparent air continuing for weeks on end. It is unique in its customs, has a distinctive architecture, and abounds in scenery which often, if not so beautiful as that of Japan, far surpasses it in grandeur and strangeness. Below is given a brief sketch of the most important places to visit in Chosen.

Keijo (Seoul)

Population: 340,000 including 93,000 Japanese.

The capital of Old Korea and the seat of the Government-General since 1910 and the very heart politically and otherwise of the country. The city is situated about the middle of the peninsula near the western coast and is one of great natural beauty with lovely hills around it. During recent years Keijo has been greatly modernized so that little now remains to bespeak its former aspect,



Railway Bridge over the Yalu

though ancient sits of artistic interest are carefully preserved to please the traveller's eye.

Jinsen (Chemulpo)

Population: 59,500 including 11,500 Japanese.

A gateway to Keijo and a port ranking next in importance to Fusan. The tidal difference averages as much as 30 feet, and to overcome this handicap a wet-dock with lock-gate has been constructed, in which three 4,500 ton vessels can be moored at one time. Getsubi-to, an island joined to the town by a long embankment, is a good summer resort for the people of the neighbourhood. Between Jinsen and Keijo trains run every hour, the distance being covered in less than an hour.

Kaijo (Song-do)

Population: 46,000 including 2,000 Japanese.

This old town within two hours, ride by rail from Keijo, was the capital of the Koryo dynasty for 470 years, before the rise of the Yi dynasty and subsequent removal of the capital to Seoul, and naturally contains many interesting scenes and relics. It is also famous for its production of medical ginseng.

Heijo (Pyengyang)

Population: 156,000 of which 27,000 are Japanese.

The largest town and the commercial-industrial centre in the west, ranking next in prosperity to Keijo. As the oldest city in the peninsula it abounds in historic monuments and scenes. Among the points of interest it contains the best known is Botandai, a very picturesque height overlooking the river Daido on which the city stands. With its tranquil stream, lovely hills, and quaint ancient structures, Heijo is known as a city most expressive of native Korean colour.

Shingishu (New Wiju)

Population: 39,000 including 7,000 Japanese.

The town stands on the left bank of the Yalu opposite to Antung, an important town in Manchuria. The two towns are connected by an iron bridge, 3,093 feet long, which also connects

Jinsen

Shinju-tan, Inner Kongo

Fusan

Population: 119,000 including 42,000 Japanese.

The first and foremost port in all Chosen. Not alone as the "main entrance" in the south but as the terminal of the Korean trunk line which connects direct with the continental railways, Fusan occupies a position of increasing importance in both trade and traffic. Between Fusan and Shimonoseki (Japan) a ferry service is run twice daily, doing the distance within nine hours. The general aspect of Fusan is wholly Japanese and there one hardly feels that one is in the land of the Koreans.

Taikyu

Population: 95,000 comprising 28,000 Japanese.

The city situated in a vast fertile plain is the centre of business and traffic in the south of the peninsula. Great fairs are periodically held here, attracting immense crowds from near and far. It has a most promising future as an industrial city, and will soon be comparable with Heijo in importance.

Keishu

Population 17,000 including 700 Japanese.

This old town lies 40 miles east of Taikyu on the main line, and was the capital of the kingdom of Sinla which endured nearly a thousand years, so contains many art-productions of that brilliant period, while around the town are various scenes and ruins of historic interest, such as temples, tombs, etc., all recalling the splendour of by-gone days and serving as material for the study

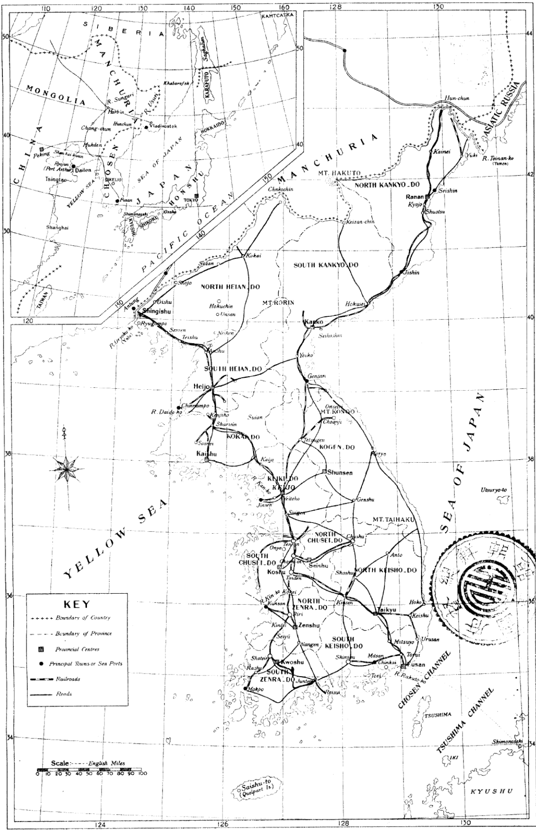
the Korean and Manchurian railway lines. The city is still young but already various industries are establishing themselves here, especially lumbering and paper-making.

Gensan (Wonsan)

Population: 43,000 inclusive of 11,000 Japanese.

The finest harbour on the east coast and one of the leading ports in the peninsula. All ships plying between North Chosen and West Japan and Vladivostok make regular calls here. Beyond the town is a charming long beach and every summer sees this ideal resort very alive with visitors.

Sosekitei (Clustered Rocks) at Kotei



MAP OF CHOSEN